

U.S. 25-00

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24 January 1985

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

COMMENTATOR CONTRASTS U.S., USSR ON ARMS CONTROL

PM241437 Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 15 Dec 84 p 3

[Political observer Vladlen Kuznetsov article under the "View of Events" rubric: "Those Who Are Hampering Detente"]

[Text] How is international tension to be removed? This is the question to which people everywhere are seeking an answer. A kind of worldwide referendum is taking place, as it were, before our very eyes. Its results are formed from the vast quantity of opinions currently being expressed at the United Nations, at various international conferences and demonstrations by members of the mass antinuclear movement, at sessions and congresses, at scientific symposiums and colloquiums, at round tables, on the pages of newspapers and periodical and on radio and television. We will cite only a few examples out of the hundreds.

A conference of an independent commission on disarmament and security (the "Palme Commission") has been held in Chicago. One of its conclusions is that "the major states possessing nuclear weapons must put an end to the arms race by showing mutual restraint and by agreements on substantial arms limitations and reductions."

Participants in an international conference of scientists and religious figures in the Italian city of Bellaggio discussed the topic "Nuclear war: Its Consequences and Ways of Preventing It". Their conclusions are that "The threat of nuclear war and the hope of preventing it have become a most important moral and political issue for the whole of mankind."

A report by the international group of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies has been issued in New York under the title "Managing the East-West Conflict: A Framework for Stable Ties." The document, signed by seven former heads of government and other prestigious figures in the West, says in particular that "It is very important that neither East nor West should yield to the temptation to seek 'superiority'...it is the duty of the leaders on both sides to maintain the equilibrium of forces at the lowest possible level."

Congresses are being called, conferences held, and reports compiled but not so that collective reason remain a voice crying in the wilderness. Surely

those who formulate "grand policy" must heed it? And surely public opinion must be reflected in the practical policy of states?

Let us now look at the communique of the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee. The ministers stated that their states are not seeking to achieve military superiority. They proceed from the premises that the further accumulation and improvement of nuclear arms is not only dangerous, but senseless. They issued an appeal that the deliverance of the peoples from the nuclear threat should become the main aim in the foreign policy and practical actions of all states. It is easy to see that these ideas and appeals are in harmony with the opinions expressed in Chicago, Bellaggio, and New York.

The Warsaw Pact foreign ministers proceed from the premise that "potential for a change for the better in the situation does exist." The leaders of the NATO countries, as the Brussels sessions of the bloc's organs showed, obviously proceed from a different premise. They are bent on further confrontation and on heightening international tension rather than reducing it. Why else accelerate the deployment of new American nuclear missiles when the majority of people in West Europe demand a halt to this process? Why else, immediately after its nuclear missile "upgrading", should NATO embark on yet another "upgrading," one of conventional armaments whose destructive force is close to that of weapons of mass destruction? Nuclear "deterrence" combined with nonnuclear "deterrence" are precisely the point of the "Rogers' plan" (named after the American supreme commander of NATO forces), which they are currently making much of in the Atlantic Alliance. They have adopted yet another aggressive doctrine--the "new NATO doctrine of carrying out a preventative strike deep into the enemy's territory." There is no mention at all of the restraint expressed in the opinions cited earlier. Instead there is an unrestrained desire for military superiority, which all sensible politicians, public figures, and scientists are warning against.

NBC correspondent Melvin Kalb asked Secretary of State G. Shultz to comment on the interview which the journalist recently held with Comrade K.U. Chernenko. The State Department chief said: "We welcome this statement and agree with the aims defined in it." This was immediately followed by a new question from the correspondent: "Mr Secretary, it would appear that on the whole the two sides are saying more or less the same thing. What then is the problem?"

There is a problem. However, it is not a problem of words, but of deeds. Or, more precisely, of deeds at variance with words in various approaches to questions of war and peace and disarmament. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states advocate specific, real, and physical disarmament and advocate both radical and partial disarmament measures. They advocate a reduction in and end to the arms race.

The United States and the other NATO countries favor "arms control" which is to say that they favor a continuation of the arms race but under the kind of "control" which neither intimidates nor deters the omnipotent representatives of the imperialist military-industrial complex. This is roughly the

same as trying to "control" the growth of weeds in a field instead of uprooting them.... It is not necessary to control the arms race--that will not stop it. It is the process of real disarmament and of ending the material preparation of war which should be controlled.

There is a problem here as we can see. The problem is to make Washington realize once and for all the futility of its trying to become the strongest and to make it see that the careless and unthinking whipping up of the arms race and its extension into space will undermine the United States' own security.

The understanding about new Soviet-U.S. talks on the whole range of questions affecting nuclear and space arms has been greeted everywhere with mixed feelings. With satisfaction because the representatives of the two military most powerful states are going to discuss and try to resolve problems whose settlement will determine whether the world today will live in greater security or whether it will continue to slide toward nuclear crisis and war. And with concern for the fate of the future talks because everyone has seen the dismal experience of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe which have been dragged out for over 10 years now through the Western powers' fault and the equally dismal experience of the shortlived Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms and medium-range nuclear missiles. The latter talks fell victim to the deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear systems in Western Europe near the borders of the USSR and its Warsaw Pact partners.

The year which has elapsed since the first batch of missiles arrived in Europe has shown that the countries receiving them are gaining nothing but, rather, are losing a lot. The main loss was the security of the continent and, above all, of the security of those countries doomed by Washington to the role of its nuclear hostages and of targets for retaliatory strikes. The arrival of the first 100 missiles from across the ocean, to which the USSR and its allies were forced to respond with retaliatory measures, raised the already considerable level of nuclear confrontation on the continent. If 100 missiles are a heavy burden now, what will it be like when around 600 appears? Europe cannot fail to ponder this.

Reconciliation can be achieved by removing the threat of war, renouncing the first use of nuclear and conventional weapons, and by reaching a mutually acceptable agreement on nuclear arms reduction in Europe or, what would be even better and more reliable, by completely freeing our continent of nuclear weapons--both medium-range and tactical. By stating its intention to strive together with the USSR and other countries for the elimination of nuclear weapons" and simultaneously stepping up the deployment of such weapons, the U.S. Administration is undermining its own credibility.

The Soviet Union has in fact demonstrated its readiness to implement practical measures on arms limitation and reduction. Most international agreements in this sphere have in fact been concluded on the Soviet Union's initiative. There is no other state in the world which has put forward as many constructive ideas, plans, and proposals on reducing the level of military confrontation

as the Soviet Union. No nuclear state apart from the Soviet Union has announced in solemn and binding form its rejection of the first use of nuclear weapons. It has also assumed a commitment never to use nuclear weapons against those states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and which do not have them on their territory.

It is not the Soviet Union which has led the arms race since the war. Nor did it ever take or is taking the initiative in the creation of new weapons systems. And it does not bear the blame and responsibility for all the new spirals and trends in the arms race. The latest challenge was met by an appropriate response. The Soviet Union has never thrown down the militarist gauntlet to anyone.

Life itself and the grim realities of the nuclear age demand that the states of the East and West meet each other halfway on the vital questions of war and peace. The demand for such mutual understanding and cooperation is so great and is welcomed to such a degree by the broadest public circles that even the NATO countries can hear the call for "partnership on security questions" with the Soviet Union and other other Warsaw Pact states. The Soviet Union is ready for such a partnership, and with all states.

CSO: 1807/160

INTERNATIONAL

BROADCAST IN HINDI DISCUSSES INDIA'S RULE IN ANTARCTICA

BK021319 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 1 Dec 84

[(Aleksey Mitrov) commentary]

[Excerpts] On 28 January 1820, sailors of the ships (Voktorov) and (Mini) of the Russian naval fleet sighted icy rocks, thereby discovering the sixth continent--Antarctica.

During the 1960's a number of countries expressed their desire to take part in Antarctic research. To coordinate these activities, a special international committee for research on the Antarctic region was established. On 1 December, 12 countries--Argentina, Australia, Britain, France, Soviet Union, the United States, and some other nations--signed the Antarctic Treaty. Today, 25 countries are signatories to this treaty. India signed in 1983.

The Antarctic Treaty is a unique international document. The spirit and objective of the treaty are lofty. According to this treaty, the sixth continent was declared a region of peace, friendship, and cooperation among scientists of various countries. No country enjoys a monopoly over this region. Until 1990, no country can stake a claim on its territories. The treaty bans all types of military activities in the Antarctic region. No military bases can be established nor can any military exercise be carried out there. According to the treaty, conducting nuclear explosions or dumping radioactive waste in the Antarctic for any reason whatsoever is banned.

India joined the research in the Antarctic in 1982. Indian scientists hope to achieve practical results from these research activities. The Indian economy largely depends on the oceans which spawn the Monsoon--the rainy season--in the Indian subcontinent. These monsoons are generated in the Antarctic region which can be regarded as a refrigerator for the earth. Therefore, a study of weather conditions is regarded as a prime task by the Indian scientists. It is hoped that the results obtained from the research will help in forecasting changes in the weather in India and in all parts of the Indian Ocean. The Indian researchers also study the history and mineral resources of the sixth continent, and examine other scientific problems.

Like other foreign scientists, Soviet and Indian scientists also desire to keep the Antarctic safe and a region of peace free from nuclear weapons and the arms race. In their opinion, the Antarctic Treaty clearly illustrates what kind of a relationship should be maintained among various nations at the present time.

CSO: 4624/4

INTERNATIONAL

NORTH KOREAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATIONS VISIT USSR

Film Workers

SK060918 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] A DPRK film workers delegation led by Comrade Sin Sang-ho, chairman of the Scenario Writers Committee of the DPRK Film Workers Union, visited the Soviet Union.

The leader of the Korean delegation said, in an interview with a reporter of this station.

[Begin Sin recording] The purpose of our visit to the Soviet Union is to visit many Soviet film institutions and to extensively observe their activities and creative achievements. We hope to contribute to familiarization with the Soviet film workers and the strengthening of friendship with them through this visit.

The relations between the film institutions and workers of the two countries have developed very significantly. In particular, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the film institutions and workers of the two countries have become much closer since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and the historic talks between the respected and beloved leader and the respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko this past May. A representative example of these closer relations is seen in the fact that the Korea Artistic Film Studio and the Mosfilm are proceeding with joint production of a movie about internationalist soldier Comrade Novichenko, who the great leader Kim Il-song highly praised as a symbol of Korea-Soviet friendship.

During this visit, though very brief, we visited, with the positive assistance of the Soviet comrades, including functionaries of the film committee, the Mosfilm, the Science Film Studio, the Film College, the Artistic Film Science Institute, and many museums, including the Lenin Museum. We also watched artistic performances.

While visiting and inspecting various institutions, we witnessed that the Soviet film workers and people were waging a vigorous struggle for the ultimate victory of Lenin's task under the leadership of the CPSU headed by the respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the

CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. In particular, we noticed that, under the party's guidance, ideological indoctrination work, socialist order, rules, and organizational spirit, as well as the sense of responsibility of the functionaries in all fields, have been strengthened.

We have only been here 1 week. We are sure, however, that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the film workers of two countries will be further expanded and developed in the future. Moreover, to mark the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation, various events are being held in our country in an effort to strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people--our class brothers and the liberators who helped our fatherland liberation task with blood. I believe exchanges and friendship between the film workers of the two countries will be further strengthened with this as momentum.

Thank you. [end recording]

Second Film Delegation

SK250431 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 26 Dec 74

[Text] The DPRK film makers delegation, led by Kim Pok-kyu, leader of the [Yangjaesan] Creative Group and a famous director, left Moscow ending its visit to our country at the invitation of the Soviet Film Makers League. The Korean film makers visited Leningrad of Moscow [as heard] and the Armenian SSR.

The delegation was received by Secretaries (Marianov) and (Karadanov) at the Soviet Film Makers League Central Committee. In the meeting, Comrade Kim Pok-kyu, head of the delegation, pointed out that the Soviet film art, which has been developed into the high artistic and ideological level and played an important role in educating the people to be loyal to the ideology of communist construction, was highly praised in the DPRK.

The issue of the first Soviet-Korean joint-production of a film on achievements of Jacob Novichenko, internationalist fighter, has been discussed by Mosfilm, the capital's film studio. The production of this film has entered an actual preparatory period and will be completed on the day of the 40th anniversary of the Korean liberation which will be widely celebrated next August. The delegation also visited this film studio.

The delegation brought a film 'A Girl Met on the Way,' which had not been shown to the Soviet audience, and showed it at meetings with the movie lovers of Moscow and Armenia, winning great admiration from the audience.

Women's Delegation

3K190507 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] As we have already reported, a delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union composed of Comrade Chong Myong-hui, vice chairman of the Central Committee and Comrade (Cho Song-hui), director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Union, visited the Soviet Union some time ago at the invitation of the Soviet Women's Committee.

A reporter of this radio station held an interview with the guests of the DPRK. Comrade Chong Myong-hui, head of the delegation, spoke to him about her visit to the Soviet Union as follows:

[Begin Chong recording] Although our stay in the Soviet Union was not long, we paid a courtesy call on the Soviet Women's Committee in Moscow during our stay and toured the [word indistinct] Military Museum, the Elementary Educational Research Institute, the 38th Primary School and the palaces of the trade unions and students.

We were given a warm welcome by Comrade Anna Melnik, member of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party, secretary of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet and vice chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee. We visited scientific, educational, and cultural organizations including the (Bukria) Candy plant, the general medical center, a kindergarten and [word indistinct].

We also met with women from all walks of life including politicians, scientists, and artists, as well as those who have fulfilled the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and those who participated in the fatherland liberation war. We observed with deep interest how great a contribution they have made to the struggle for perfecting the advanced socialist society.

We also noted that the Soviet people and women attained brilliant successes in their struggle to perfect a modern socialist society under the CPSU leadership headed by respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko by upholding the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the recent decisions of the party Central Committee. In particular, we could directly observe that they are striving to greet the 40th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war next year with lofty political zeal and upsurges in production.

We became well aware that the fraternal Soviet people and women are actively struggling to safeguard to the end the revolutionary gains which they obtained with blood everywhere and to check and frustrate the nuclear arms race and new war provocation maneuvers by the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists.

We support the peaceful Soviet proposals and initiatives for reduction of nuclear arms, resolutely rejecting the war maneuvers by the imperialists and the Reagan Administration which is attempting to attain a superiority in producing and deploying nuclear weapons and their delivery means, and for opposing the militarization of space.

All this gave a great pleasure to us who treasure the friendship with the Soviet people and women and who rejoice over your successes as our own.
[end recording]

Answering the request of the reporter of this radio station to speak about the most impressive event during her stay in our country, Comrade (Cho Song-hui), director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union said as follows.

[Begin Chong recording] We had many impressions during our visit to the Soviet Union. One of the deepest impressions was that when we visited the 35th Moscow Primary School, the students we met there greeted us as if we were their own mothers. They showed us the pictures, notebooks, and books of fairy tales prepared with their mothers and told us to convey their kind greetings to the Korean children and mothers. Receiving these requests, we felt that they were not Soviet children but of our own. We were more firmly resolved to struggle more vigorously to safeguard peace and security of the world by checking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' policy for war and aggression for the sake of these children and the (?Korean) children. [end recording]

Comrade Chong Myong-hui talked about her impressions of the Soviet people she has met:

[Begin Chong recording] What particularly impressed me is what I learned from talking to various people who fought in the Great Fatherland War, including the director of a [name indistinct] research center at the Academy of Sciences who invited me to her house one night and showed me photographs of herself and her husband. She reminisced about her participation in the Great Fatherland War as a pilot and about her husband who fought together with her on the same front. Other people who impressed me with their stories about fighting in the fatherland war include functionaries working for a cultural society in the Moldavian SSR and people's actors who fought in the Great Fatherland War until the final victory at Moscow [as heard] ended the war.

I, for one, participated in the Great Fatherland War for 3 years. In a remote country, I fought with women who had a different skin color. But the mothers who fought against the U.S. imperialists and German fascists defended socialist gains by shedding their blood, thus playing a great role in defending these socialist gains.

Through talking to these women, I once again renewed my determination that we should never let such a thing happen again and that women from all over the world should unite and struggle to prevent our children from going through such things and to give them peace. Also, I realized once again that no force on earth is stronger than the strength of mothers. What I mean is that I renewed my determination to wage a more vigorous struggle to implement Lenin's cause, and that we should make greater efforts to strengthen friendship and unity with the Soviet people and Soviet women. [end recording]

In conclusion, Comrade Chong Myong-hui, vice chairman of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, said:

[Begin Chong recording] Availing myself of this opportunity, I express our deep gratitude to the Soviet women for having highly appreciated the successes made in socialist construction by our people and women under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [Chinaehanun Chidoja] and for having consistently supported our people in their struggle to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification, our people's supreme aspiration.

Traditional Korea-Soviet friendship, which has been sealed in blood, is now in an upswing thanks to the great concern and consideration of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, entering into an era of brilliant blossom.

Our people and women will always value the great Korea-Soviet friendship and will see to it that this friendship blossoms from generation to generation with undeviated determination on matter what may come.

In conclusion, I genuinely wish the Soviet people great and brilliant success in their struggle to fulfill the 12th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule, upholding the party's appeal to greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the (235th) anniversary of the Great Fatherland War with high political zeal and a great production upsurge under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee led by esteemed Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. [end recording]

Provincial Delegation to Primorskiy Kray

3K230524 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] A delegation of the working people of North Hamgyong Province of Korea visited Primorskiy Kray this month. The purpose of the visit was to participate in the celebrations of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Korean guests were invited to the 7 November celebrations of the working people of Vladivostok.

It has now become a tradition that delegations of the two countries exchange visits when the people of our countries celebrate their national days.

Before carrying the report on the Korean delegation's stay in Primorskiy Kray, we will carry an interview with (Vaginur Solovyev), vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vladivostok City Soviet.

[Solovyev recorded, speaking in Russian, fading into Korean translation] I was happy to visit the DPRK as a member of the delegation of Primorskiy Kray, on the occasion of celebrating the 36th anniversary of the liberation of North Korea. We were met by the leaders of North Hamgyong Province on Friendship Bridge, spanning the Tuman River. At that time, I felt their warm friendship. While staying in Korea for 10 days, we also received warm hospitality. We

felt their friendship at Chongjin steel mill, Najin city art school, Najin port, and Hoeryong cooperative farm and all other places we visited.

We saw many successes in Pyongyang, the capita of the DPRK. The city was indeed beautiful. The city, reduced to ashes by the U.S. imperialists some 33 years ago, has risen from the ashes. It has been changed to a new modern metropolis.

During our stay in Korea, we heard many times the Korean people's words of gratitude toward the Soviet people. We could see their efforts to strengthen the friendship.

The friendly relations which North Hamgyong Province and Primorskiy Kray have long maintained are now successfully developing.

When we were celebrating the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a delegation of North Hamgyong Province of Korea paid a visit to Primorskiy Kray. At that time, while accompanying the Korean friends, I took them to Vladivostok City. They toured a garbage processing plant, a (?ceramic) plant, and many other enterprises and organizations.

We made efforts to allow the Korean friends to become more fully acquainted with the Soviet people's lives, achievements, and work [music].

The North Hamgyong Province delegation visited the Vladivostok City Soviet Executive Committee.

Viktor Necheyuk, chairman of the Vladivostok City Soviet Executive Committee, briefed the guests on the city.

[Viktor Necheyuk recorded, speaking in Russian, fading into Korean translation] Friends of the people's Korea always visit us to celebrate our national days, this makes us happy and has become a good tradition.

We always inform you of our delight and successes, and hide nothing about the problems facing us.

Vladivostok, which will soon mark its 125th birthday, is one of the economic and cultural metropolitan centers of our country. Vladivostok is a port city with the Far East Sea Transportation Office, a powerful fishery base, and a fish processing base.

Because the Korean friends visit this city frequently, they are witnessing the city's annual growth.

The chief objectives of our committee are to promote the welfare of working people and to improve the citizens' living and working conditions.

On the occasion, Comrade (Son Chin-son), vice chairman of North Hamgyong Province Committee, said:

[Begin recording] First of all, I extend deep gratitude for the hospitality of Comrade Chairman Pechyuk accorded to the Friendship delegation of North Hamgyong Province since its arrival here yesterday, for the cordial escort from the friendship bridge of Tuman River to here; for allowing us to tour all those wonderful places, and for the warm welcome and hospitality of the Vladivostok citizens for our delegation. [end recording]

The guests also visited Ussuriysk and Nakhodka.

Nakhodka has four special wharves, three large ship repair plants, and a fishery base. The city also has many other enterprises.

In implementing the social development plan, working people of Nakhodka have established an extensive welfare-service network, stores, a people's study hall, and a network of medical facilities.

[Gennadiy Savel'yev], manager of a (?clinic), briefed the Korean guests on preventive and hygienic work.

[Gennadiy Savel'yev recorded, speaking in Russian, fading into Korean translation] It is very important for our workers to promote their health, while carrying out their task. Our city has a fully-equipped preventive rest house. Workers rest there after duty hours. Workers pay only 12 roubles to spend their vacations at the rest house. Actually, it costs more than this. But, the rest of the expenses are paid by trade unions.

The members of the North Hamgyong provincial delegation also saw many interesting things at Nakhodka port. The guests visited a radar station.

(Anatoliy Vasikov) director of the radar station, said:

[Anatoliy Vasikov recorded, speaking in Russian, fading into Korean translation]

This is the central radar station. Nakhodka has two more radar stations. They follow every move of the ships in the harbor. What you see on the screen is the area you have just toured. All those red lamps show the ships leaving or reaching the wharf. When they come into the range of a radar, all ships are automatically guided under all weather conditions.

Before leaving Nakhodka, head of the delegation Comrade (Son Chin-son) said:

[Begin recording] Our delegation has had an opportunity to witness the achievements won by the friendly working people of Nakhodka. I extend deep gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to us everywhere we went. I also extend gratitude for allowing us to tour the wonderful harbor of Nakhodka. I convey the military greetings from the working people of North Hamgyong Province to the people and workers of Nakhodka. We promise to make all efforts to further develop and consolidate our friendship. [end recording]

Before leaving for home, the delegation of North Hamgyong Province was received by (?Dmitriy Karabanov), first secretary of the CPSU Committee of Primorskiy Kray.

He wished the Korean friends great success in their socialist construction of the DPRK, and said that the friendly relations between Primorskiy Kray and North Hamgyong Province are beneficial for the two countries.

CSO. 4113/59

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCING OF JAPANESE MILITARY BUILDUP DESCRIBED

Moscow ZARUBEZINOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 9, Sep 84 pp 23-27

[Article by Lieutenant-Colonel K. Mikhaylov, candidate in economic sciences: "The System of Financing Military Preparations--the Path to Further Militarization of Japan"]

[Text] Under the conditions of sharp exacerbation in the international situation which are presently continuing at the fault of the aggressive circles of the West, the intensification in military preparations in Japan is notable. In contradiction to the statutes of the 9th section of the country's constitution, which prohibits the waging of "war as a sovereign right of the nation" and creating any sort of army for this purpose, at the present time such military forces have been developed in Japan under the guise of "forces for self defense" that they are by their combat capacity among the largest in Asia. The Nakasone government, which came to power in November of 1982, has significantly stepped up the militaristic campaign. Expanding the myth of the "threat from the North" in every way possible, the country's ruling circles are ever more subordinating their course to the strategic plans of the USA in the Far East and are developing the system of military construction on the basis of American standards.

Thus, in the second half of the 70's a new system of military planning was adopted in Japan. The American method of "planning--programming--budget development" was widely used in the development of this system. One of the main reasons for its introduction was the need for a closer and more substantiated connection between the military-political goals and the military expenditures which they define with the country's economic and financial position.

The new system of military planning is based on two documents. The first of these, which is known in the Japanese press as the "Basic Positions of the Defense Plan," was ratified by the Council on National Defense in October of 1976. It defines the fighting strength, and also partly the numbers of personnel and primary weapons which are necessary, in the opinion of the Japanese military-political leadership, for the "defense" of the country under current conditions. Another document is the special "Directive on the Compilation of Defense Plans" which was published in April of 1977 at the direction of the chief of the National Defense Administration (UNO).

This directive establishes a unified cycle of long-term (up to 10 years), medium-term (5 years) and current (annual) planning.

The first long-term plan prepared in 1980 was called the "unified long-term evaluation of the situation and the tasks for self defense forces." It contains a prognosis of the development of the situation for the long term, the tasks of the armed forces and directions for their build-up which are formulated with consideration for the military-political goals of the state, as well as a prognosis for the development of military science and technology. However, it does not touch upon the financial-economic aspects of building up the Japanese armed forces.

Medium-term planning (programming) is done by means of developing so-called "medium-term working programs," which are prepared by the staff of the armed forces services on the basis of control figures for long-range plans. However, medium-term working programs, besides including evaluations of the capacities of the armed forces services for conducting operations, prospects for the development of combat personnel and changes in the numbers of the armed forces and other questions of a specific military character, also include an approximate evaluation of the means necessary for their realization in a monetary as well as in a natural expression. They do not have rigidly fixed periods of fulfillment. Three years after its inception, every such program is corrected and a new one is adopted in its place. Chronologically each preceding program is related to the subsequent one so that the last 2 years of the preceding one are overlapped by the first 2 years of the subsequent one (see figure). Thus, the first of the "medium-term working programs" was the "Program for 1978,"¹ which was planned for the period of 1980/81-1984/85 fiscal years.² Already in the 1983/84 fiscal year the "Program for 1981", which was planned for the period to the 1987/88 fiscal year, went into operation. However, instead of it the next "medium-term working program" is currently being developed, which will be in effect for the period of the 1986/87-1990/91 fiscal years. In May of 1984 the National Defense Council of Japan (a consultative organ under the prime minister) approved the basic directions of this document, which was called the "Program for 1984."

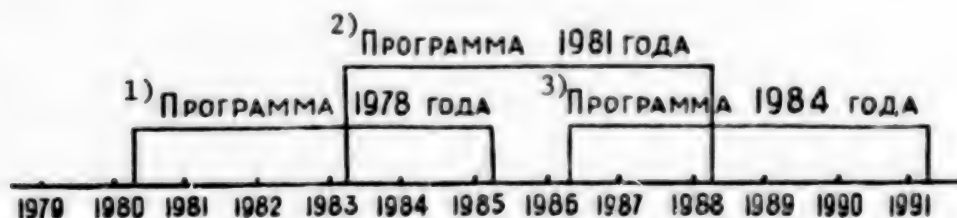


Figure. Succession of "medium-term working programs."

Key: 1 - Program for 1978
2 - Program for 1981
3 - Program for 1984

It is believed that the sliding character of medium-term military planning (programming) ensures its greater flexibility and the possibility of effectively renewing evaluations of the military-political situation in the region and in the world as a whole, as well as of more effectively providing various military programs with funds necessary for their implementation. In practice, due to inflationary processes, the mechanism of monopolistic price formation and other reasons, the funds allocated by the plan are being expended more rapidly than had been planned. In order to overcome such difficulties in the "medium-term working programs", their cost is presented as a strictly evaluative value, which in the course of implementation of the "programs" may be corrected in either direction. In actuality, however, this correction is always towards an increase. Direct allocation of requested funds is now done only at the stage of the current military planning or, more precisely, upon ratification of the country's annual military budgets.

In the opinion of Japan's democratic society, the officially publicized content of the "medium-term working programs" represents an effort by the government to cover up their primary peculiarity, specifically the considerable acceleration in the rate of modernization of the country's armed forces and the increase in their combat capacity. This is evidenced primarily by the fact that each subsequent program is compiled significantly higher than the preceding one in terms of estimated cost as well as in terms of the number of weapons requested for its implementation. For example, according to the data of the Japanese press, it was presumed that around 13 trillion yen would be spent on the "Program for 1978", for the next program -- 15.6-16.4 trillion, and for the "Program for 1984" -- already over 20 trillion yen. As a result of the implementation of the first program, the Japanese armed forces were to have obtained around 350 airplanes and helicopters, up to 300 tanks, over 180 field artillery weapons and 39 combat ships. Judging by the control figures for the "Program for 1981," they should receive up to 527, 373, 298 and 49 units, respectively.

However, we cannot consider these data to be final. The fact is that the sliding character of medium-term planning (programming) is called upon to ensure a significant (up to 20-25 percent) overfulfillment of the "medium-term working programs," which are examined in their initial chronological framework. Table 1 shows how this is achieved.

In trying to hide the true goals of the system of military planning and not to attract the attention of society to it, the management of the National Defense Administration has obtained from the government the necessary changes in the very procedure of ratifying the "medium-term working programs" as compared with the ratification of the 5-year "plans for buildup of the armed forces" which were previously in effect.

Thus, while the latter were ratified by the council of ministers and the parliament, the former are adopted only by the National Defense Council, since they are formally in-house documents of the UNO. Thus, Japanese militarists have been able to achieve a significant weakening of control over their activity on the part of the democratic parliamentary opposition.

Table 1. PROPOSED AVERAGE ANNUAL PURCHASES OF CERTAIN TYPES OF WEAPONS AND MILITARY TECHNOLOGY IN THE 1983/84-1984/85 FISCAL YEARS

Name of object	According to "program for 1978"	According to "program for 1981"
F-15 fighter	15-16	15
F-1 tactical fighter	2-3	6
R-3S base patrol plane	7-8	10
HSS-2V anti-ship helicopter	9-10	12-13
PTRK "79" (KAM-9)	6-7	18-19
"74" basic combat tank	60	74-75
203.2mm self-propelled howitzer	8-9	14-15
"75" 155-mm howitzer	29-30	45-46

On the basis of the "medium-term working programs," the unified committee of chiefs of staff works out "annual working plans," which illuminate in detail the questions of financial provision for specific programs for purchase of weapons, means of material-technical provision of troops, combat readiness, maintenance and repair of buildings and structures, military NIOKR [scientific-research and experimental-design work], etc. As a practical realization of the "annual working plans," the UNO prepares annual drafts of military budgets. After some, usually insignificant, correction in the Ministry of Finance, these are examined by the cabinet of ministers already as a component part of the draft for the state budget, and are ratified by the parliament specifically in this capacity.

For example, in April of 1984 the Japanese parliament ratified the country's next military budget for the fiscal year 1984/85 in the sum of 2934.6 billion yen, which is 6.55 percent greater than in the preceding year. This is the largest budget in the entire post-war history of the country. The growth of military expenditures on the whole, as well as by types of armed forces and organs of central control for the past 5 years is illustrated by the data in Table 2.

The largest articles for expenditures by purpose in the military budget for 1984/85, as before, are the following: the maintenance and combat training of personnel, and the purchase of new weapons and combat technology. In the current fiscal year, the ground forces will continue to get primary combat tanks "74", caterpillar track armored transports "73", new wheeled command-staff cars "82", PTRK "79", 203.2mm self-propelled howitzers which starting

in 1983 are being manufactured in Japan under American license, 155mm self-propelled howitzers "75", 81mm mortars "64" and other military technology. The army aviation is being equipped with its first six AN-1S fire support helicopters with the "Tow" PTUR [anti-tank guided missiles], as well as with other helicopters and light planes of various function.

Table 2. DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE MILITARY EXPENDITURES BY TYPES OF ARMED FORCES AND CENTRALLY SUBORDINATE ORGANS (BILLION YEN)

Types of armed forces and centrally subordinate organs	Fiscal years	
	1980/81	1984/85
Ground forces	887.3	1077.5
Military air forces	514.4	758.7
Military naval forces	509.7	706.0
Centrally subordinate organs	59.1	81.7
Total throughout the National Defense Administration	1970.5	2623.9
Military Building Administration	259.6	310.6
National Defense Council	0.1	0.1
Total for state budget article on "Defense expenditures"	2230.2	2934.6

The means of PVO [anti-aircraft defense] of ground forces are constantly being improved. Specifically, re-armament of the divisions with the anti-aircraft missile complexes of the "Improved Hawk" type is being completed. As of 1982, the short-range ZRK [anti-aircraft missile complex] "81" developed in Japan has been supplied to the armed forces, and as of 1983 -- mobile "Stinger" ZRK supplied by the USA.

The capabilities of the Japanese military air forces are also increasing. In the current year, their pool of airplanes will be enhanced by the F-15 "Eagle" fighter, the S-130N military transport airplane, DRLO [not further expanded] aircraft, E-2S guidance systems, and other aviation technology. The military air forces will get "81" and "Stinger" anti-aircraft missile complexes, as they did in 1983.

In the 1984/85 fiscal year, the Japanese military naval forces will receive two "Hatsuyuki" URO type [guided missile weapon] squadron destroyers equipped with the "Harpoon" PKR [not further expanded], the "Sea Sparrow" ZRK and the PLRK ASROK [not further expanded], a "Yusio" type diesel submarine armed with the "Harpoon" PKR, two base mine-sweepers of the "Hatsusima" type and a "Tiyeda" floating submarine base with water displacement of 3600 tons.

The naval aviation is being fortified with modern R-3S base patrol planes, NSS-2V anti-ship helicopters, and rescue and training planes and helicopters. In the current year, using the funds allocated in accordance with the budgets for the 1981/82 and 1982/83 fiscal years, construction will continue on six URO [guided missile weapon] destroyers and one submarine. Using the funds from the 1983/84 budget, construction has begun on two more URO destroyers, one submarine and two base mine-sweepers.

The UNO management is devoting ever greater attention to the design and development of new types of weapons. The growth rate of expenditures for NIOKR in this sphere continues to be higher than the rate of increase in general expenditures. In the 1984/85 fiscal year they have increased by 13.3 percent as compared with the previous year. Expenditures for NIOKR have especially increased in the sphere of aviation and armored tank technology, as well as in artillery-infantry weapons.

The new military budget defines the allocations for the production of weapons and military technology and for the further development of military NIOKR in the country. These expenditures comprise 1130.5 billion yen, which is 6.7 percent more than the funds allocated by the budget for the 1983/84 fiscal year. It is characteristic that the sum of allocations for these purposes in the current year and the unused portion of the budget allocations from past years (at the present time it has reached 988.2 billion yen) comprises around 72 percent of the "defense expenditures" fixed in the Japan state budget for the 1984/85 fiscal year. All this testifies to the presence of a considerable portfolio of military orders for Japanese industry and scientific-research organizations.

The greatest part of budget allocations is called upon to ensure the fulfillment of those orders for the production of weapons and means of material-technical provision by the large Japanese military-industrial monopolies such as "Mitsubishi dzyukoge," "Kawasaki dzyukoge," "Mitsubishi denki," "Isikavadzima-Karima dzyukoge," "Tokyo Sibaura denki," "Khitati dzosen," and "Nikon denki."

Considerable funds are also allocated for the further development of programs for military NIOKR, including also for the development of the "88" primary combat tank equipped with 120mm smoothbore cannon, an armored reconnaissance vehicle on a wheel base to be armed with a 20mm automatic cannon, and a new 35mm self-propelled twin-barrelled AS-X anti-aircraft installation.

The apportioned allocations will ensure the continuation and the specific development of missile weapons. Thus, the XSSM-1 tactical guided missile is being developed on the basis of the "80" anti-ship missile which has already been adopted into the arsenal of Japanese aviation. As compared with its prototype, it will have a greater flight range and a special coating to absorb electromagnetic waves within a certain frequency range. Testing of the XSSM-1 missile is planned for 1985, and its introduction into the military--for 1987-1988. In the interests of Japanese VVS [military air forces], a new "air-to-air" class AAM-2 guided missile is being developed, as well as a portable ZRK. For the ground forces, work is being performed since 1979 on the development of a new medium-range PTRK. The missile in this complex

will be equipped with a semi-automatic system of laser beam sighting. Its adoption into the arsenal is anticipated for the end of 1987.

Among the examples of aviation technology, the foreign press specifies the XT-4 turbo jet training plane, whose development is already in the stages of completion, as well as a new military transport plane with short take-off and landing capabilities. Work on its development is being conducted at the national aerospace laboratory. The fuselage of the Japanese C-1 military transport plane is used as the basis. It is believed that this aircraft will be able to hold up to 150 people, take off and land on a runway no longer than 800m. Completion of its development is planned for 1990.

On the whole, judging from the data of the foreign press, the constant improvement in the system of planning and financing of the military buildup, the steady growth in military expenditures, the increase in the deliveries of modern weapons to the armed forces, and the expansion in the scope of scientific-research and experimental design work of a military nature all testify to the presence of far-reaching militaristic intentions by the Japanese ruling circles.

FOOTNOTES

1. The figure in the name of the "medium-term work program" corresponds to its year of development. In the Japanese language, the years in the names of the "programs" are indicated according to the system of chronology based on years of emperor's rule as adopted in this country. At the present time, the chronology is based on the beginning of the rule of Emperor Hirohito, i.e., from 1926.

2. The fiscal year in Japan begins on 1 April. -- Editor.

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CSO: 1807/122

REGIONAL

KASSR SUPREME SOVIET MEETS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Information Report on the Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR

The 10th session of the 10th Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR took place on 4 December 1984 in the conference hall of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies and guests warmly greeted CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade D. A. Kunayev; members of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Buro Comrades B. A. Ashimov, E. F. Bashmakov, V. A. Grebunuk, K. K. Kazybayev, Z. K. Kamalikenov, O. S. Miroshkin, N. A. Nazarbayev and K. T. Turysov.

Members of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and members of the government occupy the boxes.

Deputy K. U. Medeubekov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR opened the session.

Session participants honored the memories of deputies K. Abdrasulov, A. P. Kolesin, Ya. G. Gering and V. G. Ibragimov, who passed away in the period between sessions.

The session's agenda is approved:

1. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1985 and on the progress of fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1984.
2. On the Kazakh SSR state budget for 1985 and on the fulfillment of the Kazakh SSR state budget for 1983.
3. On the approval of Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gosplan, deputy T. G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov, reported on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1985 and on the progress in fulfilling the State Plan for 1984.

Kazakh SSR minister of finance, deputy R. S. Bayseitov, reported on the Kazakh SSR state budget for 1985 and on the fulfillment of the Kazakh SSR budget for 1983.

Chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Committee, deputy S. U. Dzhandosov, gave the report for the Planning, Budget and Branch Committees, the committee on the issues of women's labor and way of life and the protection of mothers and children, the Committee on Youth Affairs, the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Committee on the Protection of Nature and the Rational Use of Natural Resources, on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1985 and on the progress in fulfilling the plan in 1984, on the Kazakh SSR state budget for 1985 and on the fulfillment of the budget for 1983.

Chairman of the Alma-Ata oblispolkom, deputy V. P. Belyakov; chairman of the Tselinograd oblispolkom, deputy Z. M. Shaydarov; chairman of the Kokchetav oblispolkom, deputy V. I. Moiseyenko; chairman of the Dzhambul oblispolkom, deputy S. A. Akkoziyev; chairman of the Turgay oblispolkom, deputy Ye. Ye. Zaritskiy; second secretary of the Kustanay oblispolkom, deputy K. Kh. Tyulebekov; lathe operator of the Alma-Ata machinery-building plant imeni S. M. Kirov; Hero of Socialist Labor, deputy I. A. Bulynin; chairman of the East Kazakhstan oblispolkom, deputy N. K. Abenov; Kazakh SSR minister of trade, deputy N. D. Tantsyura; senior camel breeder of the "Kzyluzenskiy" sovkhos of Mangyshlak oblask, deputy A. Didarov; first secretary of the Osakarov party raykom of Karaganda oblast, deputy A. I. Ivanova; chairman of the Dzhezkazgan oblispolkom, deputy K. B. Zhumabekov; brigadier of the tractor and field-crop brigade of the "Mamlyutskiy" breeding farm of the North Kazakhstan oblast, deputy A. V. Panchuk; Kazakh SSR minister of local industry, deputy G. M. Murzagaliyev; and teacher in Khromtau middle school No 2 of the Novorossiyskiy rayon of Aktyubinsk oblast, deputy G. S. Baranova, took part in the debates on the reports.

Chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, deputy N. A. Nazarbayev, spoke at the session.

The speakers and the deputies who took part in the debates noted that the perimeters projected for the concluding year of the 11th Five-Year Plan correspond to the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the advice and instructions of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, expressed in the speech at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the Law "On the State Plan of the Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1985" and the decree "On the Progress in Fulfilling the State Plan of the Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1984."

The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet approved the state budget of the Kazakh SSR for 1985 and the report on fulfilling the 1983 state budget.

In accordance with the report of the secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR, deputy Kh. Kh. Demesinov, the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR approved the decrees of the Presidium passed in the period between the 9th and 10th sessions of the Supreme Soviet.

With this the 10th session of the 10th Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet convocation concluded its work.

CSO: 1830/184

REGIONAL

PUGO OFFICIATES AT LATVIAN ENTERPRISE AWARD CEREMONY

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 9 Dec 84 pp 1, 2

[Article: "For Selfless Work"]

[Text] A festive meeting, which was devoted to the presentation of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the collective of the Latvias Stikls Production Association of Glass Enterprises of the Latvian SSR Ministry of Local Industry, was held in Riga on 7 December in the Officers Club of the Red Banner Baltic Military District. The association was conferred this high award for the successes which it had achieved in increasing the production of consumer goods and in connection with the 100th anniversary of its founding.

Progressive workers of the association and representatives from party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations assembled in the hall. Here were delegations from related enterprises in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Lithuania, Estonia, our republic, and Czechoslovakia.

Comrades B. K. Pugo; Ya. Ya. Bagris; Yu. I. Lysak, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers; directors and prominent people from the association; and honored guests were on the presidium. A. M. Amolin'sh, secretary of the association's party committee, opened the meeting.

The participants in the meeting elected an honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with great enthusiasm.

The floor was given to B. K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those gathered there. He heartily congratulated all of the association's workers on their illustrious jubilee and their deserved state award and wished them new successes in work.

B. K. Pugo pointed out: "The motherland's high award is its thanks for the selfless labor of the friendly collective and the party's and government's recognition of the great successes which have been achieved by you in expanding production and in fulfilling the quotas in the plan." The work achievements

of the collective are well known. They are especially significant in the present 11th Five-Year Plan. All planning quotas are being considerably overfulfilled and contract discipline is being strictly observed. The process of modernizing production and incorporating highly productive equipment and the achievements of science and technology is taking place actively and in a planned fashion.

As a result, a significant increase in the output of products, especially consumer goods, is being achieved every year and an above-the-plan increase in labor productivity and additional decreases in the costs of products are being steadily assured.

The speaker further said that one cannot fail to be happy with so much attention being devoted in the association to the improvement of product quality and the careful expenditure of raw materials, electrical energy and other material resources. A third of the items which are produced here have the state Seal of Quality. This is one of the best achievements in the branch.

Each passing year opens a new and bright page in the 100-year biography of your association. The collective fulfilled the 10th Five-Year Plan ahead of time, it is confidently completing the current year and the five-year plan in general, and it is successfully fulfilling the obligations which were adopted in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the coming 27th party congress. All of the successes, which have been achieved by the association's collective are the result of the great organizational, political and indoctrinational work which the administration, the party organization, the trade union committees, and the Komsomol are purposefully and persistently performing. All of your achievements are the result of the selfless work of the workers, engineers, technicians, and progressive production workers and innovators.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet government estimate their highly conscientious work, their diligence and their creative attitude toward the task at their true worth. The awarding of USSR orders and medals in connection with the association's 100th anniversary to dozens of its best workers and employees is a witness to this estimation. In addition, a group of progressive socialist competition workers has been awarded Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium honor certificates, and two have been conferred honorary titles of the republic.

B. K. Pugo said that the celebration in honor of the association's collective is occurring during the illustrious days when all of our country's workers are working purposefully, intensely and truly creatively at implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent Central Committee Plenums. The October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which adopted additional important measures for successfully solving the food problem; the regular session of the party's Central Committee Politburo, which examined the drafts of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the country's budget for 1985; and the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which unanimously approved the plan and budget, imparted special significance to

these days. The clear and thoroughly interesting speeches of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the plenum and Politburo session accurately and clearly outlined the key questions in further raising our economy's efficiency and in steadily improving the people's prosperity.

The tasks of the republic's party organization, which flow from the decisions of the Plenum and Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the speeches of Comrade K. U. Chernenko at them, have been thoroughly discussed during a plenum of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and an expanded meeting of the Central Committee bureau. Specific ways to fulfill successfully the tasks, which are facing us, were defined during them. This discussion showed with new force that communists and all of the republic's workers, just as all Soviet people, unanimously approve and support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Politburo and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade K. U. Chernenko. In preparing for the 27th party congress they are increasing their political and work activity and intensifying their efforts in the struggle to further strengthen the motherland's economic and defensive might.

The main result of our present work consists of the fact that the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on matters pertaining to economic and social policy are being actively implemented. Thanks to the widespread expansion of the socialist competition for high work quality at each work position, the republic's economic potential has grown, the worker's prosperity has improved, and discipline and order has been strengthened. The fulfillment of the 11-month plan for the sale of industrial products was completed ahead of time. Their technical level was raised noticeably. The proportion of items with a state Seal of Quality in the overall volume of products, which are subject to certification, has already reached almost 50 percent.

Active work to carry out the Food Program and to increase the production of meat, milk, eggs and other agricultural products is continuing. The republic's workers have received warm greetings from the CPSU Central Committee in connection with their successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations for the sale of grain, potatoes, sugar beets, and vegetables to the state.

During these festive moments, it is pleasing to note that the work collectives of the Ministry of Local Industry, which are relating responsibly to the entrusted task and which are striving to work better tomorrow than today and -- what is the main thing -- to raise the efficiency and quality of work on the job, in practice and in each sector, are making a considerable contribution to all the republic's achievements.

Now, during the period of immediate preparations for the 27th party congress, primary attention must be devoted to increasing efforts in work and to unconditionally fulfilling the established quotas. It is especially important to be persistent in continuing the policy of improving savings. High tempos,

production efficiency and high quality items -- all of this must become an obligatory rule for the work of each enterprise and a norm for the labor of each worker.

B. K. Pugo announced the edict of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and attached the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the banner of the Latvijas Stikls Association to the stormy applause of those present.

D. S. Lyal'kov, the association's director; Ya. A. Daukste, a glass-blower; and A. L. Vasilenok, the leader of a Komsomol youth brigade heartily thanked the Communist Party and the Soviet government for the high award and swore that they would justify it with selfless labor and greet the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th congress of the native Leninist party in a fitting manner.

V. Ya. Brokan, first secretary of the Leningrad Party Raykom; R. P. Misan, the Latvian SSR minister of local industry; Major General of Aviation P. R. Popovich, USSR pilot and cosmonaut and twice Hero of the Soviet Union; and Eduard Kamera, director of the Moraviya Glass Enterprise (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic), warmly congratulated the collective of the Latvijas Stikls Production Association on the high state award and the 100th anniversary of its founding.

The participants in the festive meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

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CSO: 1800/94

REGIONAL

PUGO ADDRESSES PROFESSIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 21 Nov 84 p 1

[Article: "Toward New Frontiers of Skill"]

[Text] Representatives of the multi-membered detachment of engineer pedagogical workers in the vocational and technical educational system gathered together on 20 November in the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee's House of Political Education for a republic meeting of production education experts in secondary vocational and technical schools.

B. K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed those assembled.

Ya. Ya. Brodelis, chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, talked in his report about the tasks of the production education experts in improving the vocational training of students in light of the requirements of the reform in general educational and vocational schools.

V. Ya. Lapin'sh, production education expert in the SPTU-4 [Agricultural Vocational and Technical School No 4] in the city of Tsis and a Latvian SSR excellent worker in vocational and technical education; A. E. Ikauniyek, Hero of Socialist Labor, Latvian SSR honored mentor of working youth and milling-machine operator in the Riga Freight Car-Building Plant; V. E. Abolkalne, production education expert in SPTU-51 in the city of Ape and Latvian SSR honored expert; L. P. Lininya, production education expert in SPTU-26 in the city of Riga and USSR excellent worker in vocational and technical education; M. K. Rukmane, first secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee; V. A. Grek, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; and other comrades, who spoke during the conference, discussed ways to further improve the training of the young, skilled, educated, and politically mature replacements for urban and rural workers.

It was pointed out during the conference that one of the indispensable conditions for solving this task is the high qualifications of the engineer pedagogical cadre. The most prominent place among them belongs to the

production education experts who are an enormous force and who essentially embrace all sectors of vocational education with their influence. The republic is rich in such people -- experienced specialists, attentive mentors and energetic public-spirited persons whose selfless labor, which is full of initiative, has received general recognition, been noted fittingly and is an example for their young colleagues.

Being in close contact with the students, it is the expert who daily instills in them the best features of a Soviet worker and imparts solid vocational habits to them. This compels him to study himself, to raise his ideological and general educational level, and to improve the quality of his work. This is particularly important today when the rapid development of scientific and technical progress has demanded new and previously unknown specialties.

It was emphasized during the conference that the efforts of the party and the people have now been concentrated on the resolute strengthening of discipline, on improving procedures and organization and on raising production efficiency. This means a sharp improvement in the quality of work at all links in the national economy -- literally in each sector and at each work position. Although quite a bit of success in the job of training the young working shift has been achieved through the efforts of the republic's more than 2,000 strong detachment of production education experts, a great deal still remains to be done in bringing the level of the training and indoctrinational work in vocational and technical schools completely into line with today's requirements.

In this connection, those who spoke also talked about existing problems and shortcomings and outlined ways to eliminate them very rapidly. In order to do this, engineer pedagogical workers must analyze what has been done strictly and self-critically, improve all aspects of the training and indoctrinational process steadfastly and improve its results in every way possible. A great deal of attention must be paid to the student's mastery of the skills, ways and work methods of progressive production workers and innovators. It is necessary to study the progressive brigade form for organizing and stimulating work. As Comrade K. U. Chernenko pointed out during the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers, a proprietary attitude toward the task, mutual help and exacting mutual control come together in these brigades. It is necessary to inculcate in students the habits of economic thinking and to organize their production practices correctly.

The special importance of further improving the ideological and political direction of the training process and the need to form more effectively in the students a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and an implacability toward any manifestation of hostile ideology and to rear worthy citizens of our multinational socialist motherland -- patriots and internationalists-- were emphasized during the conference.

It was pointed out during the conference that, just as all instructors in the general educational cycle and all communists and Komsomol members, every expert must resolutely and everywhere improve the moral indoctrination

of students and more effectively inculcate in them high moral principles and noble human qualities. When doing this, it is extremely important to see to it that the youth perceive our moral norms and requirements not as a memorized lesson but as a system of their own views and convictions.

It is necessary to concentrate efforts on individual work with the pupils, to know their moods and to warn against a false step in a timely fashion.

The crucial task of successfully fulfilling the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan and of fittingly greeting the next CPSU congress, the 27th, and the 40th anniversary of the Victory now faces the Soviet people. It was emphasized during the conference that the multi-member detachment of production education experts in the vocational and technical educational system must make a significant contribution to the achievement of these important frontiers.

I. A. Anderson, a Latvian Communist Party Central Committee secretary, and V. M. Krumin', deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, participated in the work of the conference.

8802

CSO: 1800/94

REGIONAL

THREE UZBEK MINISTRIES WARNED FOR WASTING BREAD PRODUCTS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "In Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] N. U. Grigor'yeva, an employee of the postal department of Papskiy Rayon in Namangan Oblast, has appealed to the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee about the poor quality of bread.

It has been established that as a result of the carelessness and criminal negligence of the Papskiy Bread Combine of the Consumers' Cooperative bread, has been baked from poor quality flour in violation of the basic manufacturing regulations and with an absence of laboratory control over the quality of raw materials and finished and semi-finished products. An irresponsible attitude toward one's work obligations has been exhibited by the directors of the Papskiy Bread Products Combine in the Uzbek Ministry of Procurements where spoilage of flour and other products is allowed because of gross violations of storage regulations.

As a verification has revealed, sanitary requirements are also being flagrantly violated at other bread receiving and bread baking enterprises in Namangan Oblast. The sanitary storage of bread products is not being observed in state trading and consumer coop stores. Trade in bread and flour products has not been organized at the proper level here.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee has issued a severe warning to the directors of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Procurements, Ministry of the Food Industry, and Ministry of Trade as well as the administration of Uzbekbriyash [not further identified] regarding their personal responsibility for supplying the people with good quality bread products and has demanded the immediate elimination of deficiencies and introduction of proper order in all the enterprises of these sectors. A proposal has been made to have investigating organs consider actions to be taken against workers guilty of allowing flour to spoil and marketing poor quality bread products.

It has been emphasized that the preservation and economical and rational utilization of flour resources are a matter of national concern and should be given unremitting attention and placed under the control of party, Soviet, trade union, and komsomol organizations.

10576

CSO: 1830/99

REGIONAL

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET ON DISCIPLINE, VETERANS' BENEFITS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Nov 84 p 2

[Article: "In the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] At its regular session the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet discussed the question of the work of local soviets in Pakhtaabadskiy Rayon on the management of animal husbandry. Because of the extremely poor organization of the implementation of Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee instructions and its own decisions on the intensification of animal husbandry, the rayon did not fulfill the plan for the first 3 years of the five-year plan with respect to the production of meat and milk and in 1984 it allowed a reduction of productivity in the sector in comparison with the previous year. The Presidium committed the local soviets of the rayon to ensure a drastic increase in the productivity of animal husbandry by means of a qualitative improvement in the herds and a decisive consolidation of feed resources and to achieve the unconditional accomplishment of the tasks for 1984 and the 11th Five-Year Plan in the production of meat, milk, and eggs.

The work of the soviets of people's deputies in Kara-Kalpak ASSR on the struggle against crime was examined in light of the demands of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. It was proposed that the soviets of people's deputies, the organs of people's control, and the administrative organs of the autonomous republic radically improve work on consolidating the socialist legal system and strengthening the preservation of public order, increasing labor and state discipline, and increasing the participation of people's deputies, permanent commissions, and Soviet activists in this work.

A report by the republic Ministry of Forestry was heard on the management of national parks. Serious deficiencies were noted: the number of forest reserves has been reduced considerably in the last few years; contrary to the requirements of legislation on environmental protection, these areas are frequently used for economic purposes. The proper attention is not being given to scientific research. The republic Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Forestry, and Gosplan have been entrusted with the task of working out and introducing proposals for improving existing forest reserves and creating new ones.

There was an examination of questions dealing with the problem of providing for the physical and spiritual needs of veterans of the Great Patriotic War

and of the families of servicemen killed in battle as well as of the measures for the further improvement of this work. It was noted that the housing and domestic conditions of veterans and the families of deceased servicemen are improving from year to year in the republic. At the same time there are still incidents of an inattentive and perfunctory and bureaucratic attitude toward the satisfaction of the physical and spiritual needs of war veterans. The Presidium has entrusted the ministries and departments, and the executive committees of local soviets with the task of adopting additional measures for improving services for front line soldiers and for strictly observing the privileges provided to them by law.

After having heard the information presented by Uzbek SSR Public Prosecutor A. V. Buturlin on certain deficiencies in the work of the executive committees of the local soviets of people's deputies in upholding the legal system, the Presidium took note of the urgency of the questions that were raised and entrusted the justice and internal affairs ministries of the republic and the local organs of government authority with the task of designating and implementing more decisive measures for the struggle against antisocial manifestations, working for their eradication in a more radical and uncompromising manner, and enlisting deputies and labor collectives in this struggle in a more comprehensive manner.

Consideration was given to the complaint submitted by comrades Gavrilova, Kasyrov, Khafizova, and other residents of the village of Yubileyny in Tashkent Oblast regarding the absence of normal housing and other public services. No heating has been provided to their apartments for a long time, and the supply of water, natural gas, and electricity is only intermittent. The Ministry of Rural Construction and the Tashkent Oblispolkom have demonstrated a scandalous indifference toward the legal needs of the people by not adopting the necessary measures for the organization of normal public services and by not reacting to the numerous complaints of workers. A proposal was made that these organizations immediately eliminate the noted deficiencies. The Presidium emphasized that all the economic directors and executive committees of the local soviets should be unwaveringly guided in their work by the directive contained in the speech delivered at the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the fact that the party sees the basis of production successes in concern for the people and in the development of appropriate conditions for their work and daily life.

Other questions dealing with government construction, on which corresponding decisions were made, were also examined.

10576

CSO: 1830/99

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN CP AUDITING COMMISSION MEETS

GF291055 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 25 Nov 84

[Text] The Armenian Communist Party Auditing Commission has held a session. The session heard the report of D. A. Dzhanoyan, chairman of the commission, on the 1984 activities of the auditing commission. He pointed out that the auditing commission--in accordance with the decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo with regard to the activation of auditing work and the instructions of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--has basically paid attention to speeding up and dictating the course of work at the party republican bodies, the investigation of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee apparatus and enterprises, and questions of correct and economical consumption of fiscal and material resources. Considerable priority has been given by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee to assisting the auditing commissions of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee city and rayon committees.

The session reviewed and approved the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Auditing Commission work plan for 1985.

CSO: 1838/28

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN CP CC BURO SESSIONS REPORTED

Review of Alitus Gorkom

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] At a regular session, the Lithuanian CP CC Buro discussed the question of the organizational and political work of the Alitus Party Gorkom in regard to the intensification of industrial production in the light of the demands of the 26th Congress of the party and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSR Central Committee. In the decree adopted it was noted that the Alitus Party Gorkom, being guided by the decisions of the 26th Congress of the party and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, is conducting significant organizational and political work in regard to the mobilization of the workers of the city for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year-Plan.

The further intensification of industrial production is being realized in direct connection with the solution of social questions, the strengthening of labor and production discipline, order and organization in the enterprises.

At the same time, the Lithuanian CP CC Buro thinks that the efforts of the party gorkom are still insufficiently aimed at the achievement of high economic indicators for every labor collective. Not in all enterprises is the growth of production volumes attained without an increase in the number of workers. Some labor collectives are not fulfilling the plans for the introduction of new technology. The proportion of production of the highest category in the total production volume is lower than the average republic indicator.

The party gorkom, some primary party and trade union organizations, and economic managers are not sufficiently concerned with the improvement of the brigade method of organization and labor stimulation. There are omissions in the norm setting for labor, and there has been a deterioration in the basic indicators of invention and rationalization activity. The primary organizations of the scientific-technical societies still contribute little to the solution of the problems of production intensification. All of this has a negative effect on the growth rates of labor productivity in the city's industry, the quality of articles being produced, and the efficiency of the utilization of labor, material and financial resources.

The Lithuanian CP CC Buro charged the party gorkom, the gorispolkom, the primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and the economic managers with the implementation of measures to eliminate the noted shortcomings. Supported by the upsurge of the creative initiative and activeness of the workers of the city, called forth by the preparation for the 40th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 45th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania, [it charged them] with the securing of the early fulfillment, by every collective, of the socialist obligations, of the production plans for 1984 and the 11th Five-Year-Plan as a whole. [It charged them] with devoting special attention to the achievement, by every enterprise, of the maximum growth of production volumes with the minimum number of workers.

It was recommended to the party gorkom and gorispolkom to develop a comprehensive program of intensification of industrial production for the 12th Five-Year-Plan, taking into account the tasks formulated in the republic integrated programs in this sphere for 1985-1990, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the reduction in the use of manual labor and the development of the production of consumer goods and the system of consumer services for the years 1986-2000. To increase the effectiveness of the scientific-technical measures being implemented.

During the review, at the session, of the question of the measures to improve the quality and to put into operation residential houses and projects of social and everyday designation, the Lithuanian CP CC Buro noted a number of shortcomings and obligated the construction ministries and departments, jointly with the local party and soviet organs, enterprises and organizations-clients, to develop and implement concrete measures to increase the quality of housing and civil construction, to improve engineering training and labor organization, not to allow the putting into operation of projects with imperfections and defects, making extensive use of the accumulated experience of progressive collectives for this, and to introduce, beginning in 1985, in the construction of all residential houses and projects of social and everyday designation, 2-year planning and the brigade contract and to introduce a procedure for the delivery of residential housing with guaranteed certificates of quality.

It was proposed to the editorial boards of the republic and local newspapers, journals, television and radio, to deal widely with the positive experience of labor collectives and leading workers in production with respect to the increase of the quality of construction and production standards, to resolutely reveal shortcomings, and to expose specific perpetrators of slipshod work execution.

At the session of the Lithuanian CP CC Buro the course of the implementation, in the republic, of the decree on questions of the development of collective horticulture and market-gardening was examined. The party gorkoms and raykoms, the ministries and departments were charged with taking exhaustive measures to implement the above-mentioned decree, to bring the requisite order into the activity of the horticulture associations, and to tighten control over the arrangement of the garden sections.

The Lithuanian CP CC Buro examined a number of other questions concerning different spheres of the life of the republic.

Review of Akmyanskiy Raykom

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 14 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] At a regular session, the Lithuanian CP CC Buro discussed the question of the work of the Akmyanskiy Party Raykom in regard to increasing the efficiency of the utilization of the production potential created in the kolkhozes and the sovkhoses. In the decree adopted it was noted that the Akmyanskiy Party Raykom is conducting certain work with respect to the improvement of the style and methods of the management of agriculture, the strengthening of the material-technical base of the farms, and the improvement of the utilization of the production potential in them.

At the same time, the Lithuanian CP CC Buro thinks that the state of affairs in agriculture in the rayon does not correspond to the demands of the 26th Congress of the party, the May (1982) and subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The party raykom does not manifest the necessary persistence in the solution of key problems of the intensification of production, the increase in the effectiveness of state assistance and their own possibilities and resources.

The lack of proper attention to agriculture, the increase in the productivity of agricultural crops, and the strengthening of the feed base had a negative effect on animal husbandry.

The party committee and the soviet and economic organs of the rayon did not achieve the strict observance, in all farms, of the requirements of a regime of economy and rational use of their own and state funds, fixed capital, and other material resources. Plans for the introduction of the achievements of science and technology are constantly not being fulfilled. Labor-intensive production processes, above all in animal husbandry, are being mechanized at a slow pace. Inadequate attention is being given to the preservation of socialist property and the eradication of agricultural production from spoiling and misappropriation. The lagging behind in economic and social development is having a negative effect on the consolidation of personnel, above all young people; their removability is great. In the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, intra-farm accounting and the collective contract have not received the requisite dissemination.

The Lithuanian CP CC Buro pointed out to the Akmyanskiy Party Raykom the presence of serious shortcomings in its work and poor management of agriculture, and demanded from the party raykom, its buro, the rayispolkom, and the rayon agro-industrial association council, the managers and primary party organizations of the farms, that they take additional effective measures to mobilize the rayon party organization, the personnel of the agro-industrial associations, and all toilers of the village for a significant increase in production efficiency, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans of the 11th Five-Year-Plan and the achievement of the limits outlined by the Food Program. [Measures] to consider as the primary task the formation of stable labor collectives of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the consolidation of labor resources in the village, especially young people, specialists, and workers in mass professions. To this end, to guarantee unconditional

fulfillment of the plans for the construction of housing, preschool institutions for children, and other projects of everyday and cultural designation, the tasks for the construction of intra-farm roads and the organization of public services and amenities of settlements. To concentrate attention on the further improvement of the selection, placement and training of cadres, and to increase their role and responsibility for the practical realization of party directives. To devote special attention to the training of cadres in the spirit of observance of party, state, plan, technological and labor discipline and intolerance for shortcomings and mismanagement. To support in every conceivable way managers and specialists who demonstrate initiative and energy. To activize ideological and political education work in the labor collectives, to coordinate it more closely with the solution of the concrete tasks of the economic and social development of the village.

The Lithuanian CP CC Buro discussed measures in regard to the further improvement of the organized recruitment of workers and the public call-up of young people. In the joint decree of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian CP and the LiSSR Council of Ministers with respect to this question, it is indicated that the sending of the workers on the basis of organized recruitment and young people on the basis of a public call-up to participate in the installation and reconstruction of national economic projects and in the development of new territory must be considered a crucial mission of the party and the government and this work must be regarded as a great patriotic and international cause.

The Lithuanian CP CC Buro approved additional socialist obligations for the collective of the LitBAMstroy [Lithuanian Baykal-Amur Trunk Line Construction] Construction-Assembly Train with respect to the acceleration of construction rates of the Novyy Uoyan settlement of the Baykal-Amur Trunk Line in 1985 and the 12th Five-Year-Plan, and obligated the Ministry of Construction of the republic to create the necessary conditions for highly-productive work of the collective and the successful fulfillment of the accepted additional socialist obligations.

At the session, tasks were reviewed which emanate from the instructions of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade K. U. Chernenko, with respect to questions of capital construction. During the preparation of the draft State Plan for 1985 and the Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the republic for the 12th Five-Year-Plan, Gosplan was charged with stipulating concrete measures for the improvement of matters in capital construction, and the party gorkoms and raykoms, the construction organizations, ministries and departments-clients, with the implementation of practical measures for the improvement of the work of builders, planning, the delivery of necessary equipment, the concentration of forces and means for securing the fulfillment of the tasks established for 1984 in regard to the introduction of production capacities, residential houses, projects of social and everyday designation, and the elimination of lags in construction and assembly work with respect to individual sectors and projects.

At the session of the Lithuanian CP CC Buro a number of other questions, concerning various spheres of the life of the republic, were also examined.

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN PLENUM ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT HELD

Information Report

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 21 Nov 84 p 1

/Article: "Information Report on Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania"/

/Text/ The 17th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania took place in Vilnius on 20 November.

The following agenda was approved:

1. "On the results of the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the republic's party organization which arose out of the decisions handed down during the Plenum and the speech delivered during the Plenum by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko."
2. "On the course of fulfillment of the decrees of plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania concerning agricultural matters, adopted following the 26th CPSU Congress."
3. Organizational problems

During the Plenum, a speech was delivered on the first question by the 1st secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania P.P. Grishkyavichus.

The report "On the results of the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the republic's party organization which arose out of the decisions handed down during the Plenum and the speech delivered during the Plenum by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko" was delivered by the chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers R.I. Songayla.

The following individuals participated in the debates on the question under discussion: the 1st secretary of the Shakyayskiy Rayon Party Committee Yu.Yu. Iotsyus, the chairman of Zhel'svyale Kolkhoz in Kapsukskiy Rayon V.V. Marazas, the 1st secretary of the Vilnyusskiy Rayon Party Committee A.K. Smirnov, the chief of the Shilute Land Reclamation Construction

Administration P.P. Zube, the Minister of Agriculture for the Lithuanian SSR M.Yu. Grigalyunas, the director of the Lithuanian Scientific-Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Land Reclamation P.Yu. Balzaryavichyus, the 1st secretary of the Klaypedskiy Rayon Party Committee V.B. Sturis, the Minister of Forestry and the Timber Industry for the Lithuanian SSR V.V. Lukashevichyus, the 1st deputy chairman of the Panevezhskiy Rayon Executive Committee and chief of the Agricultural Administration Yu.M. Vishnyauskas.

With regard to the second question, the Plenum discussed the course of fulfillment of the decrees of the plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania concerning agricultural matters, adopted following the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Plenum adopted appropriate decrees concerning the questions discussed.

The Plenum also discussed the organizational problems.

The Plenum gave its approval for I.I. Izvekov, former deputy head of the Department of Industry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, to serve as head of the Department of Light Industry and Consumer Goods of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, with A.A. Kiryushchenko being released from this position owing to his retirement.

The Plenum gave its approval for V.A. Berezov, former 1st deputy head of the Department for Party Organizational Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, to serve as chairman of the Party Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, with G.Z. Mogilevtsev being released from this position owing to his retirement.

An executive of the CPSU Central Committee, N.T. Konyayev, participated in the work of the Plenum.

The Plenum completed its work on this basis.

Grishkyavichus Speech

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 21 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Speech by 1st secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania P.P. Grishkyavichus during the 17th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania: "Path for the Stable Development of Agriculture"]

[Text] Respected comrades!

In carrying out the historic decisions handed down during the 26th CPSU Congress and in consistently improving our developed socialist society, our country has confidently been moving along the path associated with the building of communism. A chief condition and a most important guarantee for all of our successes is the wise leadership being provided by our party, the CPSU Central Committee and its spirited staff -- the Politburo of the Central Committee, which are examining in a thorough and Leninist manner and solving, on a timely

basis all of the key problems concerned with the internal life and foreign policy of our country.

The decisions handed down during the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee serve as a new and bright example of timely and basic decisions for the vital problems of economic and social development in our society. The October Plenum examined a question of great socio-economic and tremendous political importance. In a clear and completely interesting speech delivered before the Plenum, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko provided a theoretically complete and very clear validation for our party's future strategy in carrying out its agrarian policies. Large-scale additional measures aimed at solving the food problem and raising the standard of living of the Soviet people were set forth in this important party document.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee gave its full approval for the conditions and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko concerning the further development of the country's economy, the principal trends in the intensification of agricultural production and in raising the role played by land reclamation in a stable build up of the food fund. The instructions provided by K.U. Chernenko must serve as the foundation for our practical work.

The long term program for land reclamation and for raising the effectiveness of use of reclaimed lands during the 12th Five-Year Plan and up to the year 2000, which was ratified by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and set forth in the report delivered by Politburo Member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, was approved by the Plenum.

The communists and all workers in our republic, similar to the entire country, accepted the decisions handed down during the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee with complete satisfaction and unanimous approval.

Our party, its Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee are devoting a tremendous amount of attention to the development of agriculture and to raising its stability as a most important condition for achieving progress for the entire economy. In carrying out this work, a very special role will be played by implementation of the country's Food Program, developed during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the years which have elapsed since that time, a great amount of work has also been carried out in this regard in our republic. Overall agricultural output during 1983-1984, according to preliminary data, will approach 520 million rubles, or 10 percent more than the first 2 years of the five-year plan. The procurement of coarse and succulent feed during the past 2 years, compared to the two previous years, increased by almost 30 percent.

All of this had a beneficial effect on the status of affairs in animal husbandry. The average annual production of meat during 1983-1984, compared to the first 2 years of the five-year plan, is increasing by 14 percent, milk -- by 12 and eggs -- by 7 percent. For the second year in a row, the republic is over-fulfilling its planned tasks for state procurements of all agricultural products. All of this is making it possible to improve the supply of food goods for the population.

The program of the October Plenum of the party's Central Committee for subsequent accelerated development of land reclamation operations represents the only true path to be followed for converting agriculture into a highly developed and efficiently operated sector of the economy. The correctness of this chosen path has been confirmed repeatedly and indisputably by life itself and by the rich practical experience accumulated during the course of carrying out the decisions of the May (1966) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

As a result of the tremendous amount of assistance furnished by the party's Central Committee and the government of the country, two and a half million hectares of land have been drained throughout the republic and this constitutes 75 percent of the areas requiring drainage. These renovated lands occupy 68 percent of all of the agricultural land and 65 percent of the republic's arable land. We are obtaining 75 percent of all of our field crop husbandry products from these drained lands. According to preliminary data, the grain crop yield from drained lands this year will be 31 quintals of grain per hectare, compared to the planned yield of 29.6 hectares. On the whole, the increase in grain yield per hectare of drained land, compared to non-drained land, amounted to an average of 8 quintals or 44 percent over the past few years. This increase was roughly the same for other crops as well.

In the work of strengthening the feed base, an invaluable role is being played by the all-round cultivation of haying and pasture lands, presently being carried out by our land reclamation specialists. There are now 784,000 hectares of such long established feed land and they occupy almost 70 percent of the natural haying and pasture lands.

The value of large-scale land reclamation operations is not limited to merely exerting an effect on the intensification of agricultural production. As a result of the assistance and privileges afforded by the party's Central Committee and the government of the country, it is playing a great role in the social reorganization of the rural areas. The dismantling of farmsteads and the construction of new settlements is continuing. Sixty five percent of the republic's rural population now resides in settlements. The formation of central settlements having the required installations of a social and cultural nature is nearing completion at a majority of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. All of the farms have general educational schools and stores, 86 percent of them -- dining halls, 91 percent -- palaces of culture, 77 percent -- dispensaries or medical stations, 63 percent -- children's kindergarten-nurseries, 74 percent -- domestic services points and on 63 percent of the farms -- public baths. The land reclamation specialists are furnishing assistance in the construction of intra-farm roads and in installing civic improvements in the settlements.

The increasing concern being displayed for improving the living and working conditions of the agricultural workers is already producing positive results. The size of the rural population has stabilized and it is becoming more youthful in nature. The plans for the social transformation of the rural areas must be carried out in a more persistent manner, more complete use must be made of the potential available in the various areas for achieving this goal and all measures must be undertaken aimed at retaining personnel in the rural areas, particularly the youth. We examined the tasks associated with this work during the previous Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and the task now consists of ensuring that they are carried out in all areas.

According to Comrade K.U. Chernenko, the long-term land reclamation program developed by the party is opening up a new and large-scale stage in the campaign to raise the fertility of lands. The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has assigned the task of expanding the area of drained and irrigated land throughout the country by a factor of 1.5 prior to the year 2000, doubling the yield of products being obtained from these lands and obtaining almost one half of all field crop husbandry products from these areas.

Our republic must make a contribution towards carrying out these tasks. In the decisions handed down during the October Plenum and in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the republic's contribution towards carrying out the long-term program for land reclamation was defined as follows. Prior to the year 2000, to complete land reclamation work concerned mainly with the draining of water-logged lands, to raise the area of drained lands to 2.9-3 million hectares and to continue the work of carrying out technical improvements in drainage systems. To raise the grain crop yields and to increase the production of potatoes and feed on reclaimed lands.

Comrade R.I. Songayla will report in greater detail on the more important measures associated with the carrying out of these tasks. Thus we will discuss only briefly certain questions associated with the implementation of the decisions handed down during the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Our first and most important task today is that of raising the effectiveness of use of drained and also irrigated lands and achieving in a more rapid manner the planned yield for each improved hectare.

A definite amount of work is being carried out in this regard throughout the republic and it is producing perceptible results. It has already been mentioned that the planned yield for grain crops on drained lands has already been achieved. This was for the republic as a whole. But if we examine this problem from the standpoint of rayons and farms, then great differences are uncovered which underscore the great unused potential of drained lands. This year, as is known, an average yield of 42 quintals of grain per hectare was harvested in Pasvalskiy Rayon, with the grain yields in 12 rayons ranging from 30 to 37 quintals. On a number of farms where the land drainage work has already been completed, the yields exceeded 50 and even 60 quintals of grain per hectare. However the farms in Lazdiyskiy, Vilnyusskiy and Shvenchënskiy rayons failed to obtain either their projected or planned grain crop yields from their drained lands. It has been estimated that on the whole we still are utilizing only 60-65 percent of the potential afforded by reclaimed lands.

In short, the use of reclaimed lands is one of our weak areas and thus all forces and resources must be utilized if improvements are to be realized in this area. The October Plenum assigned the task of obtaining guaranteed yields from these lands. Herein lies the true meaning of land reclamation.

A question of fundamental importance -- ensuring the use of an all-round approach in the utilization of reclaimed lands. We accomplished a great deal through the introduction of all-round land reclamation operations. But the work has still not been completed. Actually, many farms are still not employing this approach in connection with the utilization of improved lands.

First of all, the yields not only for the grain crops but for all of the other crops to be grown on drained and irrigated lands should be planned. We must have an accurate knowledge of what we wish to obtain from these lands, not only for the republic or a rayon as a whole, but also for each farm and each field. The work will be difficult and yet it must be carried out without delay. And it would be wrong to leave this work to be carried out only by the planners for aquicultural construction. Joint effort is required on the part of all of the agricultural scientists, the agronomic and economic services of the ministries of agriculture and fruit and vegetable industry, the rayon agricultural administrations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Clarity must obviously be introduced into the work of planning the yields to be obtained from reclaimed lands. For the time being, the planned yield will be established lower than the projected yield, as has been done up until this time. The campaign to obtain the projected yield will continue to be a voluntary matter, dependent only upon the initiative and enterprise displayed by individual enthusiasts. The handling of the problem in this manner obviously requires a complete complex of agrotechnical measures capable of ensuring the projected and planned yields. But herein lies one of the principal aims of the October Plenum. Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized: "Everything required for irrigated and drained lands must be made available: fertilizer, equipment, chemical agents for protecting sowings, all other logistical resources..."

And here we cannot agree with the attempts to justify the shortage in mineral fertilizer. It is known that fertilizer for drained lands produces the highest return. Meanwhile, this year 30 percent less mineral fertilizer was applied to a hectare of drained land than was applied generally to a hectare of arable land and furthermore the amount was less than the previous year. Thus the return from mineral fertilizer continues to remain low and furnishes the republic with only approximately 76 percent of the normative increase in yield.

The work of accumulating and applying organic fertilizer requires a great amount of attention and concern. The amount being accumulated is gradually increasing, albeit not on the scale required. Shortcomings are being tolerated in the use of organic fertilizer. The leaders and specialists on many farms are still not following the rule of applying farmyard manure in the autumn to all of the areas being used for row crops, especially potatoes. Nor was any improvement noted this autumn. By 1 November, farmyard manure had been applied to only 54 percent of the areas designated for row crops. The plan was fulfilled only on farms in Akmyanskiy, Vilkevishkiy, Pasvalski and Shakyayskiy rayons. Only 15 percent of these areas were fertilized in Shalchininskiy, Vilnyuskiy, Trakayskiy and Shirvinskiy rayons. This was the result of weak control being exercised by the Ministry of Agriculture and its agro-chemical service and also the rayon agricultural administrations.

This is one of the reasons why we still are unable to achieve a strong improvement in the cultivation of potatoes. We are still not satisfied with the potato yield, despite the fact that an increase took place in it this year. The situation is especially bad in Akmyanskiy, Kelmeskiy, Plungeskiy, Tauragskiy, Klaypedski and Shilalskiy rayons. It can be stated directly that the leaders in the mentioned rayons are applying themselves in an irresponsible manner to the task of carrying out the appropriate decree of the republic's

central committee of the communist party and the council of ministers and for this they should be dealt with in a very strict manner.

Nor are we making full use of one tremendous resource -- cultivated meadows and pastures. The productivity of cultivated pastures, by rayons and over the past 3 years, fluctuates from 4,000 to 2,300 feed units per hectare. It continues to be lowest at kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Vilnyusskiy, Plungeskiy, Kayshyadorskiy and Ionishkskiy rayons.

The October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee directed attention to the need for employing a realistic approach when selecting the primary objects for further land reclamation work. A special approach is required for economically weak rayons and farms. In our republic this happens to be those rayons and farms which have the smallest proportion of reclaimed land. In a number of rayons, such as Kaunasskiy, Kapsukskiy, Ionishkskiy and Ionavskiy, the drying out of water-logged lands is nearing completion. At the same time, in Zarasayskiy, Trakayskiy, Shirvintskiy and Moletskiy rayons only slightly more than one half of the water-logged areas have been drained. Moreover, the plans for the use of capital investments for land reclamation purposes are not being carried out in these rayons. Measures must be undertaken aimed at further strengthening the logistical base for the land reclamation organizations in these rayons and furnishing them with assistance in the form of land reclamation specialists from other rayons.

The land reclamation specialists work under complicated conditions in remote areas. And a special need exists for displaying humane concern for them and for satisfying their daily needs and requirements. We must examine the possibility of providing better social-cultural arrangements for the housing settlements of land reclamation specialists, especially those which are located at great distances from the rayon centers. More housing should be built for the land reclamation specialists. A situation wherein, from year to year, not one of the construction ministries or departments fulfills its plans for construction-installation work at installations of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is completely intolerable. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, the ministries of construction and rural construction have fallen short in their turning over of housing space to the land reclamation specialists by 6,500 square meters. We must obviously eliminate from the construction of housing, using their own resources, the land reclamation administrations, particularly such administrations as Ignalina, Trakay, Zarosay, Shirvintskiy and others. More means and resources must be found for building pre-school children's institutes and other installations of a socio-cultural nature for the land reclamation specialists.

A better solution must be found for the problem of creating the conditions required by the land reclamation specialists for managing their private plots. Meanwhile, great difficulties and a general unwillingness are being encountered in many areas with regard to providing them with tracts of land and also with pasture and haying land. These shortcomings must be eliminated.

Sound plans for implementing the decisions handed down during the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee must be developed in each ministry and department, in each rayon and in each collective of land reclamation specialists or agricultural workers.

All of our organizational, political and economic work at the present time must be examined from the standpoint of making direct preparations for the 27th party congress. And this means that we must do everything possible in the interest of ensuring the successful fulfillment of the plans for this year and for the five-year plan on the whole. As you know, during a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko assigned a positive value to the party management of the republic's economic development. This high evaluation is inspiring us to work even better and to realize a better return from our strengths and energy.

The 10 month plan for the sale of marketable industrial products was overfulfilled by 1.8 percent. If the same tempo is maintained through the end of the year, it is anticipated that the annual increase in industrial production on the whole will be no less than 5 percent, compared to a planned task of 3.7 percent. Labor productivity will increase by 4 percent instead of 2.6 percent as called for in the annual plan. Thus the party's task for an above-plan increase in labor productivity of 1 percent will be overfulfilled and an additional reduction of 0.5 percent will take place in the production costs for industrial output.

This then is our real potential in the industrial sphere. But in order to achieve this potential successfully, effort must be concentrated at the present time on eliminating those shortcomings and bottlenecks which, unfortunately, are still taking place. Twenty two enterprises have not fulfilled their 10 month plans for the sale of marketable products. Seventeen collectives have not fulfilled their tasks for raising labor productivity. Based upon the mentioned indicators, the number of collectives which have fallen behind has increased over the past 2 months. This is an alarming trend and one which we must overcome as rapidly as possible.

First of all, a considerable amount of concern is being displayed with regard to the situation that has developed in the light industry. Here the situation is such that the plans not only for this current year but also those for the entire five-year plan may not be carried out if decisive measures are not undertaken immediately.

Miscalculations in the planning of production activities and thereafter poorly thought out corrections for the quarterly plans are complicating the work of the meat and dairy industry. The leadership of the branch has weakened its relationships with the suppliers of the raw materials and is no longer capable of adjusting to the increasing deliveries of cattle and poultry being received from the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. There should be no such miscalculations or shortcomings, nor should there be a deterioration in the carrying out of plans. The production capabilities are making it possible to accept and process the products being received in a rhythmic manner. The ministry's leaders (Comrade M. Buklis) must draw the proper conclusions from the above.

On the whole, the builders are performing well. The 10 month plan for construction-installation work was fulfilled by 107 percent. All of the main contractual organizations have increased their volumes of this work. But there are also shortcomings here which must be eliminated as rapidly as possible.

A considerable lag has been tolerated in the construction of installations for the municipal economy and also construction projects of a scientific and social-cultural nature.

The agricultural workers are completing the year successfully. At the present time, with field work having been completed, we can now take pleasure in having obtained good harvests for the more important agricultural crops. The 1984 socialist obligation for the gross yield of grain, which reached 3.4 million tons for the very first time, was overfulfilled and the republic fulfilled its task with respect to the Food Program. Similar results were achieved in connection with the gross harvest of sugar beets. The annual tasks for procurements of all types of field crop husbandry products were fulfilled.

A new forward step has been taken in the production of feed. The plan for the procurement of coarse and succulent feed was fulfilled by almost 130 percent. Almost 17 quintals of feed units, or 2 quintals more than last year, were procured per standard head of cattle. The annual task for the sale of milk to the state was fulfilled in behalf of the Great October holiday and the plan for cattle and poultry procurements was fulfilled.

The chief task at the present time is that of organizing the livestock wintering operations in a fine manner and making active preparations for the cultivation of next year's crops. A maximum amount of attention must be given to those problems concerned with utilizing the feed in a more efficient manner.

Special importance is being attached in all areas to ensuring the feed is well prepared for feeding to the animals. The logistical base for accomplishing this is being strengthened with each passing year. At the present time, the farms already have 100 departments for the production of mixed feed and 228 departments for the preparation of damp feed mixtures. However the tasks for their construction, defined in a decree of the republic's communist party central committee and council of ministers at the beginning of the five-year plan, are not being carried out completely. Of 135 departments to be placed in operation this year, only 42 were actually introduced into operation during three quarters. Twelve supporting industrial and other enterprises and organizations have not yet even commenced their construction and the Western Construction Administration and the Vilnius Branch of the Baltic Railroad have not even concluded contracts with the farms for this construction work. Such an attitude towards the carrying out of party and government decisions is unacceptable.

Special importance is being attached to ensuring that all of the departments and also other feed preparation methods are utilized in an efficient manner. Unfortunately, reports are being received indicating that some farms are feeding coarse and succulent feed to their animals with no prior preparation. This clearly amounts to nothing more than the squandering of feed resources already obtained. Control over such operations must be strengthened.

Nor is all work proceeding smoothly in connection with the fattening and sale of cattle and hogs. Despite an overall strengthening of the feed base, the daily weight increases in hogs on farms in Kayshyadorskiy, Ignalinskiy, Utenskiy and Telshyayskiy rayons decreased during the third quarter. Nor is it possible to justify certain intolerable incidents -- wherein certain farms ship

underweight young cattle stock to meat combines from public farms, while at the same time accepting young stock from the population for sales purposes. Such incidents have taken place recently on a number of farms in Zarasayskiy, Shilalskiy and some other rayons. This mismanagement or political near-sightedness could result in serious consequences and cause harm to the interests of the state. The cattle must be accepted from the population without any obstacles; the leaders of rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are personally responsible for ensuring that this is done. In short, we have a great amount of work confronting us. As emphasized by Comrade K.U. Chernenko during a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee, "positive improvements in the economy must be not only consolidated but even multiplied on the basis of common efforts."

The scale and importance of the tasks advanced by the party require improvements in personnel policies. The specific paths to be followed for improving this work were set forth in directions handed down by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko. They must be discussed thoroughly in all of the party committees. Based upon an analysis of the status of affairs, specific measures must be implemented in all areas directed towards improving the training, education and placement of personnel.

There can be no doubt but that the communists and the republic's workers are doing everything possible to ensure the carrying out of the decisions handed down during the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and all of the plans outlined by the party, as they prepare in a worthy manner for the 27th CPSU Congress.

7026

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REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN PAPER EXAMINES 'RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM'

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 17 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Juozas Sideravicius, candidate of legal sciences: "Religious Extremism and Freedom of Conscience"]

[Text] Extremism (latin extremus--extreme) manifests itself in public and most often in political life by an inclination toward extreme views and actions, and therefore its advocates are called extremists. Anarchism was judged by V. Lenin to be political extremism, and at the present time manifestations of political extremism are--neofascism, Zionism, terrorism and other kinds of international reactionarism.

The inclination toward extreme views and acts is found in any area of human activity where there is a clash of viewpoints and beliefs in solving various problems. Manifestations of extremism are also seen in the activity of religious organizations, and they are called religious extremism. In the modern world, there are various forms of religious extremism which, while differing with respect to their social and class nature, are related by their reactionary objectives. For example, in India, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, and other countries, extremist political groups actively participate in political provocations, sabotage, and terror so as to disrupt peoples' social progress. The militant and chauvinistic Pakistani organization "Dzhamaate Islam" was able to provoke clashes between Moslems and Catholics. The tragedy of Ulster and Lebanon, the destructive activity veiled in religion against revolutionary Afganistan--these are clear examples of how international reactionarism is using religious extremism to crush the democratic-revolutionary and national liberation movement.

Archive documents demonstrate that religious extremism had a great influence on bourgeois-ruled Lithuania. Although this term was not yet found in the political lexicon of that time, it characterizes beautifully the period during which the Christian Democrats were in power. The extremist objectives of political hegemony were in evidence in everyday life--and especially in the form of political clericalism. Many of the religious and lay clerics held important positions in state institutions, local government, district councils, as well as in the university and schools. The leadership of the Catholic Church, by means of its pastoral letters and other measures was

forcing the clerics to take part in political work, thus helping the Christian Democrat bloc to win elections. On the eve of the election to the Constituent Assembly, the Catholic bishops of Lithuania pointed out in their pastoral letter to the faithful: ". . . you will commit grievous sin against God and your own good, if through your fault, negligence or nonparticipation, there will be elected and sent to the Assembly those who are your enemies and also enemies of Christ's teaching, and of the church." The letter ended with this revealing comment: "This proclamation of ours is to be read from the pulpits of all churches in our dioceses." In addition, Catholic Action's executive leadership in its letter of March 21, 1923 to the membership of Catholic organizations pointed out: "Every Catholic organization has to remember that the country's political order creates conditions for the activity of organizations. If the country is governed by Roman Catholics--it will be easy for Catholic organizations to flourish and grow. If the country is governed by socialists--it will be difficult for Catholic organizations."

Seeking to weaken the working class movement and its unity, Lithuanian clerics spread unbridled anti-Soviet and anti-Communist propaganda. Cleric A. Sablinskas, maintaining that police measures against Communist cells were not sufficient, reasoned: ". . . these measures by themselves will not destroy the roots of Communism. From the remaining roots there will continuously spring up arsonists of the Christian world. Only the realization of the tenets of the Holy Gospel in the family, schools, press, commerce, industry, work and payment for it, in families, government, state offices and organizations will preserve the public from the Communist gangrene." As can be seen religious extremism in bourgeois Lithuania had a clearly political character.

Today the concept of religious extremism is used in our country to describe the actions of religious activists who have turned to the path of illegal activity which is antisocial and contrary to Soviet laws--violating laws which have established the legal position of religious organizations (associations) in the Soviet state. It would be incorrect, however to group with the religious extremists all persons who for one reason or another break laws dealing with religious cults. The fact itself of breaking the law may not be connected with extremist sentiments (for example, ignorance of the requirements of a law), while in religious extremism there always appears a tendentious violation of laws. It manifests itself by characteristically slanderous insinuations against socialistic democracy and the Soviet Constitution. In concrete religious practice, the ignorance of socialistic legality often acquires a downright deceptive character in the breakage of Soviet laws: a religious community refuses to register, slanders and defames Soviet society and governmental system, organizes collective religious instruction of minors and so on.

What is after all the Soviet concept of the freedom of conscience and what are its juridical guarantees?

Article 52 of the USSR Constitution and Article 50 of the Lithuanian SSR Constitution state in that in the Soviet state the church is separated from

the state and schools are separated from the church. These articles give the right to profess any religion or none at all, perform religious rituals or conduct atheistic propaganda. They also prohibit the incitement of discord and intolerance in connection with religious beliefs.

The constitutional separation of the church and state means that religious organizations (associations) are isolated from the political organization of the state and that their activity is restricted just toward the satisfaction of believer's religious needs. In order to guarantee and realize this function, there are statutes on religious associations which were confirmed in our republic by the July 28th, 1976 Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The statutes apply to all religious societies and groups of believers of all faiths, religious centers, as well as spiritual and various other kinds of cult associations active in the territory of the Lithuanian SSR. They not only strengthen the legal status of religious associations, but also determine the manner in which the constitutional freedom of faith of citizens will be realized.

The Soviet state and its organs, directed by principles of socialistic legality, ensure the observance of Soviet laws regulating the manner in which citizens' religious needs are satisfied. Administrative and criminal responsibility is provided for the violations of these laws. Administrative responsibility is determined by the May 12th, 1966 Decree "Concerning Administrative Responsibility for Violation of Laws on Religious Cults," while the criminal responsibility is determined--by Articles 143-145 of the Lithuanian SSR Criminal Code.

Strict criminal sanctions, deprivation of freedom up to five years, or exile for the same length of time with or without confiscation of property (Article 144 of the Criminal Code), have been provided in seeking to protect citizens' health, personality, and rights, as well as the interests of state and society from the antihumanistic schemes of fanatical religious groups conducted under the guise of preaching the faith or administering rituals. This article is intended to discipline fanatic sectarians whose religious activity is antisocial, antisanitary, of a cruel nature, prohibits the use of medical assistance, and encourages self-torture, nonperformance of duties of citizenship, breakage of laws and so on.

In the Soviet concept of freedom of conscience there is present a humanistic understanding of the freedom of religion which shows a deference to the interests of believers of the state and society in which there function religious associations. And the Soviet state and society expresses its toleration toward citizens who are believers at the highest level--by the constitutional right to have one's religious needs satisfied as well as juridical measures guaranteeing it. Juridical measures--categories of administrative and criminal responsibility apply uniformly to all citizens: believers and nonbelievers, Soviet officials and clerics.

REGIONAL

UZBEK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON LAGGING ECONOMIC SECTORS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Oct 84 p 2

[Report: "In the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A meeting of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers was held on 11 October. Progress in fulfilling the republic's economic and social development plan and its budget for the first 9 months of 1984 and the drafts of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR and the republic's State Budget for 1985 were discussed at the meeting. Appropriate decisions were adopted on the issues discussed.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the republic's workers, guided by the party organizations, have achieved new successes in the fulfillment of planned assignments and socialist commitments and have assured the continuing, forward development of the economy and culture.

It was also pointed out, however, that a number of ministries, departments and ispolkoms of local soviets are not restructuring their work satisfactorily in the spirit of demands put forth by the party and the government and the decrees passed at the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, and are not demonstrating proper persistence and consistency in overcoming serious shortcomings in the development of certain branches of the economy.

In industry 200 enterprises did not fulfill their sales of output plan, and a large number of them did not fulfill their planned assignments for increasing labor productivity and reducing production costs. There is an especially large number of lagging enterprises under the ministries of light industry, the food industry, the fruit and vegetable industry and construction materials industry of the Uzbek SSR.

The capital construction situation has also not improved. The plan was not fulfilled with respect to placing fixed capital into operation, applying capital investments, completing construction and installation projects, and placing apartment buildings, schools, preschool establishments, hospitals and vocational and technical schools into use.

In the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and many oblasts there has been a considerable lag in the production and procurement of animal husbandry products. Plans for retail

commodity turnover and personal services for the population were not fulfilled through the fault of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Trade, the Uzbekbriyash [not further identified], the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Consumer Services and the ispolkoms of the local soviets.

The Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers has ordered the ministers, department heads, the Council of Ministers of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, the oblast ispolkoms and the Tashkent Gorispolkom to carefully study the plan fulfillment situation for the 9 months and to use decisions coming out of the December 1983 and the February and April 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the decree passed by the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan as guidelines for eliminating existing shortcomings in management and for working out and implementing specific steps to assure the absolute fulfillment and overfulfillment of planned assignments and the socialists commitments accepted by the labor collectives for 1984. All reserves and possibilities must be activated for this purpose, and we must improve the lagging enterprises and sections and strengthen state, labor and performance discipline.

11499

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REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON ECONOMICS, SOCIAL ISSUES

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Nov 84 p 1

[Report: "In the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan"]

[Text] The regular session of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan discussed the tasks of party, soviet and management agencies and public organizations in the republic with respect to carrying out the instructions contained in Comrade K.Yu. Chernenko's speech at the meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee during the discussion of the draft State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR and State Budget of the USSR for 1985.

The decree which was adopted charged the party's obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, soviet, management, trade union and Komsomol organs with organizing precise and purposive work to implement the plans outlined for 1985 and to assure the successful fulfillment of five-year plan assignments. The task is one of applying maximum effort to enhance production effectiveness, to assure that the work is performed smoothly and regularly and that contractual commitments for deliveries of output are completely and universally fulfilled. It was recommended that a mass movement be extensively launched for efficient management at all levels of the production process. Special attention needs to be given to the conservation of material and financial resources, and every labor collective must set itself the task of operating 2 days a year with the raw and processed materials and fuel saved when it works out and accepts its socialist commitments. The initiative of progressive enterprises with respect to certifying the job stations and making them efficient should be disseminated.

It was recommended to the ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations that they improve the quality of their product and of the jobs and services they perform. Plan assignments with respect to improving quality must be regarded as minimal assignments as compared with that which has to be accomplished. The party committees were charged with assuring the further improvement of management of the economy and stepping up party-political work in the masses.

The buro discussed the work performed by the Board of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry with respect to the selection, the placement and

indoctrination of cadres in light of decisions coming out of the 16th Plenum of the CP CC of Uzbekistan. The CC Buro demanded that the ministry's board take exhaustive steps to improve the work performed with the cadres, to increase their responsibility for the assigned job and to assure strict observance of the Leninist principles for selecting workers on the basis of their work and political qualities. It was recommended to party organizations of the ministry's apparatus that they make more extensive use of all forms and methods for exerting party influence to improve the apparatus's workstyle and methods and to increase their control over the performance of the administration and the fulfillment of their own decisions.

The Uzbekistan CP CC and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers passed a decree "On the Results of the Republic's Socialist Competition to Commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the Uzbek SSR and the Communist Party of Uzbekistan," which will be published. The Uzbekistan CP CC and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers approved measures worked out by a number of ministries, departments and ispolkolms of local soviets of people's deputies for performing the fall and winter operations for the 1985 harvest.

The Buro of the Uzbekistan CP CC also discussed other questions pertaining to party leadership of the republic's economic, social and political life.

11499

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REGIONAL

UZBEK COURT ON IDLERS, HOUSING, SEVERITY OF SENTENCES

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Nov 84 p 2

[Uzbek News Agency report: "The Plenum of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court"]

[Text] The Uzbek SSR Supreme Court has held its regular plenum.

It discussed the application of laws pertaining to the struggle against vagrancy, begging and other parasitic ways of life. It was suggested to the courts that they resolutely combat parasitism and individuals who lead an antisocial way of life and do not desire to work and benefit the society. They should thoroughly determine the factors and circumstances causing these individuals to set out on a path of parasitism, identify sources of unearned income and take steps to correct the deficiencies revealed. In view of the fact that this sort of antisocial behavior is frequently linked to drunkenness, the courts must force chronic alcoholics to receive treatment for their alcoholism, along with punishing them.

The plenum discussed the application of the Housing Code of the Uzbek SSR by the courts. The plenum charged the courts with undeviatingly assuring the observance of the housing laws and eliminating all attempts to acquire housing by circumventing the law.

It was pointed out to the courts that if a renter and his family make a permanent move to another community or move into other housing in the same community, the rental agreement is considered abrogated from the day of the move. Temporary residents and subrenters remaining in the housing are to be evicted, regardless of how long they have lived in the apartment. The three-year statute of limitations established by law does not apply with respect to the eviction of individuals occupying housing without a legal right to do so (a switching of residence or an actual exchange of apartments without going through the official procedure). Heightened attention was directed to the need to resolutely combat the exchange of housing which is of a speculative or bogus nature.

Reports on the performance of the presidium and the legal collegium for criminal affairs of the republic's highest legal body were discussed.

It was pointed out that not all of the courts have reorganized their work to conform to the demands set forth at the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. There is liberal handling of dangerous criminals, and unusually

severe punishments are sometimes unjustifiably applied for insignificant crimes, or criminal cases are superficially considered. The plenum stressed the role of oblast and equivalent courts with respect to improving the administration of justice and strengthening socialist legality.

11499

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REGIONAL

UZBEK PROCURACY ON PARASITIC LIFE STYLES

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Nov 84 p 2

[Uzbek News Agency report: "In the Uzbek SSR Procuracy"]

[Text] An interdepartmental coordinating conference of leaders of the procuracy, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court and the republic's Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Internal Affairs was held in the Uzbek SSR Procuracy. It discussed matters of stepping up the campaign against individuals avoiding publicly useful labor and leading a parasitic way of life. Taking part in the conference were leaders of the State Committee for Labor, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the Ministry of Education of the Uzbek SSR.

Recommendations were adopted for stepping up the effort to prevent and eliminate parasitism and vagrancy.

11499

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REGIONAL

INCREASE IN ESTONIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING PLANNED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 27 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Ye. Rikhter, senior scientific associate of the ESSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History, degree candidate in historical sciences: "I Want to Know Estonian...."]

[Text] The All-Union Seminar and Conference on the theme of "Nationality and Culture", organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Ethnography, the ESSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History and the ESSR Znamiye Society begins its work on 27 November in Tallinn. Guests and republic scientists will deliver reports concerning problems in relations between nationalities, the shaping of a national consciousness in children and control over ethnolinguistic processes which are taking place in our country. The article below concerns the status of bilingualism among school children in Tallinn.

However paradoxical it may seem, there is a catastrophic shortage of teachers of Estonian in schools in Estonia where Russian is the language of instruction. Questions on this subject have been brought up in republic newspapers on more than one occasion. Answers from the department heads responsible for the training of teachers of Estonian and their assignment to schools have been printed, promising a great deal. However, the situation remains practically unchanged.

It is true that at the present time certain improvements have already been set in motion. This fall 15 persons entered the Philology Department of the Tallinn Pedagogical Institute imeni E. Vil'de, from among whom instructors of Estonian for schools with Russian as the language of instruction will be specially trained. In 5 years they will complete the institute's course of study. But who can guarantee that all 15 graduates will teach in schools? Their destinies could well have other things in store. And in the meantime the schools will be waiting; 5 years is a long time! And what are 15 specialists for the whole republic anyway? A drop in the bucket!

Specialists have long been interested in bilingualism in the national republics, including Estonia. Psychologists, linguists and methodologists are pondering improvements in the methodology of teaching a non-native language to school children. In the Department of Russian Language Methodology at Tartu State University diploma theses are being defended, candidate dissertations prepared and special articles published in the republic and union press, all devoted to questions relating to the teaching of Russian in schools where Estonian is the language of instruction. It is felt that many methodological studies and recommendations could very well be utilized creatively in the teaching of Estonian in schools where Russian is the language of instruction as well.

Linguists who study the theory of bilingualism distinguish between two types of formation therein: the first is that which is learned in school by the grammar/translation method, and the second that which is acquired by the oral, non-instructed method. In this method the second language is mastered in the process of interpersonal contacts, particularly effectively during childhood, when there occurs a natural, spontaneous and practical path to bilingual development. But for this to come about active communicativeness is necessary, in daily interaction between children. This is the best aid toward the mastery of practical Estonian as well as, incidentally, the mastery of Russian speech by Estonian children.

In everyday life in Tallinn "free" language contacts among children, strange as that may seem, are limited, although the numbers of pupils in Russian- and Estonian-language schools are roughly equal. During the postwar years, when Tallinn was repairing the damages inflicted on the city housing structure by the war, undamaged rayons with their wooden houses became densely populated. Russian and Estonian children played together in the small courtyards, where mutual language learning automatically took place, which was then reinforced by stays in Pioneer camps, and later by work in mixed labor collectives. There are many of them in Tallinn: adults who grew up here and who learned Estonian from childhood on by this method. But now the city is adding on new multistoried apartment buildings at a furious pace and new microrayons have grown up: Mustamyae, Ysmyae, and finally Lasnamyae. There are many children here, and playgrounds have been built for them. But...children basically band together according to language affiliation. Estonian and Russian children are separated by their lack of knowledge of each other's languages. Neither group possesses practical speech skills and therefore they are not even able to communicate on a simple subject.

Not long ago a small survey was conducted among children in Vyrü Secondary School #2, where instruction is in Russian. Fifty participants were asked a single question: where did you learn Estonian? Fifty pupils were questioned, and the overwhelming majority of them responded: in kindergarten, and later outside, playing with Estonian children.

But just as soon as new Tallinn microrayons came into being and life in wooden houses has become a thing of the past for many families, the emphasis for children's language learning must be transferred to the school (or better yet, it should have already begun in kindergarten). And if that is

the case, then the task of first importance is the selection of cadres of teachers of Estonian who possess special qualities. It is not enough for a teacher to know both languages, he also needs to have the capacity to make lessons interesting, lively and entertaining. An aspiring teacher must be familiar with the history of the Estonian people, its culture, everyday life and, of course, with the psychology of both Russian and Estonian children.

It is well known that the job of a teacher instructing a language to school children is not the easiest, and the number of those wishing to devote themselves to this profession is not large. Nevertheless, there are additional resources for the selection of worthy candidates for this task. The following is one of these.

Tallinn is a city of many nationalities. Here, as in other cities as well, there is a large number of families resulting from the marriage of Estonian and Russians, Ukrainians and Belorussians. How many such families are there in Tallinn? Lots. Data collected in the city's schools indicates that children from families of mixed ethnicity (e.g., Estonian + Russian) make up 3.5 percent and greater of all respondents.

And that is a considerable group!

Regardless of which of the parents is of Estonian and which of Russian origin, and regardless of which language the parents speak among themselves, their children are by and large bilingual, i.e., they speak both Estonian and Russian. A second point which is especially important: from childhood on they assimilate the characteristics of the microenvironment in which they live--the everyday habits, psychology, behavior, manners and tastes which are characteristic not only in their own families but also in the families of close relatives, including those living in Estonia (Estonians) as well as those who live far beyond its borders (Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians), to whose homes the entire family frequently travels to spend vacations.

Thus, on the one hand there are not enough teachers of Estonian and therefore senior students are signing up for classes of it, but on the other there is a resource from which it is possible to train teachers. This is that group of bilingual children from families of mixed ethnicity who will be able to render tangible assistance to schools in the relatively near future. Even now it would be possible to attract capable senior students to the teaching of a non-native language, students who, incidentally, are suffering through classes of that language, inasmuch as they have known it since childhood (both Estonians in Russian classes and bilingual children from families of mixed ethnicity in Estonian classes).

It is obvious that conversation lessons for younger classes, utilizing elements of play in learning, could be entrusted to bilingual pupils. We all know how strict and demanding older children can be with younger ones, and how they strive for active self-assertiveness. And the senior students could count their language teaching practice as participation in socially useful labor.

Concurrently with the practical lessons the most rapid self-determination of the participants will take place, for "the best path to maturity is to be a teacher." This is confirmed by student-guided days conducted in some schools and professional and technical institutes.

Locating those 8-11th graders in Tallinn's schools, as well as in other republic cities, who are growing up in families of mixed ethnicity presents no particular difficulty; they are known to each classroom leader. It would be possible to organize courses for potential child instructors during school holidays, where experienced methodologists would explain to them the basics of teaching. In addition, one could create special classes with a pedagogical emphasis for bilingual pupils. Although teachers, often loaded down with assignments and responsibilities, are not always in a position to thoroughly study pupils, their psychology, character and talents, they can nevertheless give approximate background information on students recommended for a special pedagogical class.

Recruitment of senior students for the teaching of younger pupils through the use of pedagogical classes is already practiced in schools both in the RSFSR and in Tallinn. Naturally there occurs a weeding-out process, as not all youngsters turn out to be capable of teaching, but some of them remain in school and afterwards enter either full- or part-time courses of study in pedagogical institutes.

It is scarcely worth the time to expound on the importance of bilingualism in the republic today. Industrial and trade enterprises and personal service fields are all waiting for a new generation of workers who know two languages. Meanwhile, one in four of the young salesgirls at the capital city's largest department store is unable to make herself understood to customers of Estonian nationality. Our Russian pupils, with few exceptions, are unable to ask in Estonian whether the person standing in front of them on a trolley bus is getting out at the next stop, or inquire about the price of fruit at a market. Sport and hobby clubs where activities are conducted in Estonian are often closed to Russian children. Only a few of them are able to participate in the well-known school children's project "Kodulin" ("Native City") and as a result they know little about the history of the city in which they were born.

The national pedagogical council has completed its work. In April of this year a resolution was adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum entitled "Concerning Basic Directions in General Education and Vocational Schools" and a Plenum of the CPE Central Committee was held, at which concrete measures toward the fulfillment of the resolutions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were outlined. Nevertheless, it is evident that in the future as well it will not be too late to make proposals and recommendations concerning the training of teachers for schools and the professional orientation of pupils. These should be considered by competent specialists from the republic Ministry of Education, the pedagogical institute and Tartu State University.

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REGIONAL

ISOLATED NATIONALISM, PERSISTENT RELIGION IN NORTH CAUCASUS

[Editorial Report] Moscow "Internatsionalizm na Dele" ("Internationalism in Reality") in Russian, signed to press 6 March 1984, by Khazhbikar Khakhyashevich Bobov, 224 pages, was published by Izdatel'stvo "Sovetskaya Rossiya" with a press run of 10,000 copies. It comprises the following divisions:

Introduction (p 3)

- 1) The Marxist-Leninist Theory of Nations and National Relations as the Ideological Basis of Socialist Internationalism (p 12)
 - a. Marxist-Leninist Teaching on National Relations -- the Scientific Basis of Leninist Nationality Policy (p 12)
 - b. Theoretical Foundations of Socialist Internationalism and Patriotism (p 40)
 - c. The Communist Party on the Development of Nations and National Relations Under Mature Socialism (p 56)
- 2) Proletarian Internationalism and Soviet Patriotism -- the Motivating Forces of Socialist Construction and Communism in the USSR (p 70)
- 3) The Ideology and Practice of Socialist Internationalism and Patriotism in the North Caucasus Under Developed Socialism (p 106)
 - a. Ways and Means of Raising Internationalist Awareness and of Fostering Patriotic Duty in Economic and Cultural Development (p 106)
 - b. The Struggle with Manifestations of Bourgeois Nationalist Ideology -- The Most Important Condition for Increasing the Effectiveness of Socialist Internationalism and Patriotism (p 146)
- 4) The Integral Unity of International, Patriotic, and Scientific Atheistic Education (p 160)
 - a. The tasks of International-Patriotic Education Under Developed Socialism (p 160)
 - b. Scientific Atheist Education and its Link with Internationalism and Patriotism (p 189)

Conclusion (p 216)

The author outlines progress in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR in the spheres of social, political, and economic life by citing the results of several sociological studies made in recent years. At the same time he describes in some detail the persistence of rural religious con-

servatism, "Muslim exclusiveness", isolatedness, a stubborn patriarchal family structure, and a nationalism (which he repeatedly stresses is purely an insignificant, individual phenomenon) that finds infrequent expression among certain members of the local intelligentsia. In explaining this "narrow-minded provincialism" Bokov refers to the deep-rootedness of local traditions and mentions, in passing, a number of historical controversies.

Bokov devotes much space to emphasizing the danger of mixing religion with national identity, a mistake too often permitted in the past through laxness in vigilance, and whose prevention today is made more urgent because imperialist intelligence services are attempting to exploit this volatile combination through radio broadcasts in the local vernacular languages of the Soviet people. (p 201)

But, says the author, the enemy is not only external. Internal problems arise when local officials are too passive or formalistic in their approach to nationalism and religion. "The eulogistic jabbering about economic successes concealed discussion of the spiritual and ideological problems in republic life in the reports and speeches of a number of responsible workers at oblast party committee plenums in the period 1965-1972." (p 152) Meanwhile "religious authorities were especially active in joining with nationalistic elements to promote an unhealthy situation. The activity of religious fanatics involved, and continues to involve, the following problems: 1) They are trying to achieve the opening of an unlimited number of mosques in all villages and cities, without regard to the wishes of believers, as a necessary attribute, in their opinion, of a national republic. 2) They are striving for the rebirth and consolidation of numerous Muslim sects, and trying to include in them the entire Chechen and Ingush population. 3) They are promoting the heightened influence of religion on youth and children with the goal of preventing them from joining the komsomol or the pioneers, and of keeping 14-16 year-old girls from entering school." (p 152)

Bokov denies that the republic is deeply religious. ("They say the Chechen and Ingush people are fanatically religious. This opinion is wrong." p 197) Data from a sociological study which he cites indicate that "of those surveyed one third were believers, one fifth were vacillators, and that there were significantly more women among believers than men." Moreover, the younger the group surveyed, the more fragmented and inconsistent their religious knowledge.

On page 193 he observes that "religious prejudices are at present the strongest obstacle to spiritual development in a considerable portion of the Chechen-Ingush population. The Murid sect of Muslims is particularly difficult. The sect's ideologues not only strive to regulate the daily life and morals, but are trying to gain entry into the social spheres of activity of believers and their relatives, and are trying to bring them into antagonism toward Soviet schools, clubs, libraries, communist morals, and Soviet law."

Islam predominates in the republics of the North Caucasus and, according to Bokov, as a result of its long association with national identity it

has acquired such strength and persistence as to make atheistic work remarkably difficult. (p 189) This, he says, is particularly true of rural areas where "the overwhelming majority of Chechens and Ingush live. The villagers of Checheno-Ingushetiya are closely bound to each other by many customs found in the adat and the shariat. They hold closely to kinship ties and defer to the family elders in solving various questions of family and everyday life. Thus rural areas have their own special microenvironment, a form of unique collective with common and rather stable traditions. In certain conditions such a microenvironment can, and in fact does, become a breeding ground for the propagation of religion. It intensifies the religious and ethnic norms of the adat and shariat." (p 201)

Bokov suggests adoption of a recommendation from the 3rd Komsomol Congress on work with minority nationalities that later gave rise to the practice of working with girls of various nationalities, especially in regions with a Muslim population where the inequality between the sexes was deeply rooted in Islam and its shariat. "Consideration of nationality traits now finds expression in the existence of special sectors in the central committees of the Central Asian komsomols for work among young women." (p 182) "Clubs for girls from the mountain regions [devushki-goryanki] are a good way to raise the general culture of women in the republics of the North Caucasus." (p 207)

"But," says the author, "one still finds in our republic manifestation of one of Islam's traits observed by F. Engels -- the isolation of man from man and the resulting heightened feeling of Muslim exclusiveness." Hence (p 199) marriages between nationalities are still rare, particularly between other nationalities and Chechen or Ingush women. In 1980 there were 247,300 families in Checheno-Ingushetiya but only 20,800, or around one in 12, were "international." This compares with a rate of one in 7 for the whole USSR, or one in 5 for the republics of Latvia, Kazakhstan, and the Ukraine, or one in 4 for the cities of Soviet Central Asia. In 1979, according to the author, only 7 percent of Ingush men and 3 percent of Chechen men married women of other nationalities.

On the status of women's rights in the North Caucasus Bokov says, "Nations cannot be considered progressive if they have not achieved actual equality of women and the removal of all Islamic restrictions and limitations on them (we have in mind here women of the Muslim faith including the women of the Chechens, Ingush, Balkars, Avars, Kumyks, and others). Meanwhile, among a considerable portion of the intelligentsia of the North Caucasus autonomous republics and oblasts one still finds an egotistical indifference to the inequality of women." (p 186)

Religion, in combination with local nationalism, is the source of other non-progressive aspects of social life in the North Caucasus, notes the author, such as the paying of bride prices, marriage between minors, the abduction of brides, blood feuds, mutual pacts, tribalism, and vestiges of such ancient cults as the cult of the hearth. (p 197) "But," cautions Bokov, "though doomed by social progress to disappear...nationalism and religion in close alliance with each other are trying to get a 'second

wind' and, where possible, to expand their positions." (p 196) And, though one reason given for the religiousness in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR is the low level of education of the indigenous population, "as sociological studies have shown, increasing the level of education does not in itself always lead to the repudiation of religion and its traditions." (p 201)

Certain members of Chechen and Ingush intelligentsia have shown, and continue to show, too great a sensitivity toward what they imagine are insults directed at their nationality, according to Bokov. Vera L'vovna Novikova, head of a department of the Checheno-Ingush Oblast party committee, wrote a candidate's dissertation on the topic "The Work of the Republic Party Organization in the Emancipation of Mountain Women." This drew angry letters from some Chechens and Ingush who asked how she presumed to know anything about the life of mountain women. And yet, the author relates, she grew up in Checheno-Ingushetiya. He recalls the appearance in 1964 of A. Gubin's tale "Sozvezdiya Yarlygi" in which a young Chechen girl falls in love with a youth of another nationality and decides to leave her husband to marry him. Certain local writers accused Gubin chauvinism against their nation and declared that only Chechen or Ingush writers could write objectively about Chechen and Ingush people. (pp 154,155) Moreover, they attacked Gubin for what they said was his fallacious description of the role played by the Chechens and Ingush in the Great Patriotic War. Bokov says these local writers would blacken the contribution of Chechens and Ingush to the war effort by maintaining that they did not enter the war till 12 November 1942 and then participated in a gazavat [holy war] declared by a few mullahs and old men from the minaret of a rural mosque. "Closing their eyes to the true events of that period, certain members of our intelligentsia made the serious political mistake of denying Hitler's occupation of the North Caucasus." (p 156) Bokov asserts that these authors' misunderstanding of the true nationality policy of the Soviet Union sheds light on the preference of certain writers for mountain landscapes instead of themes like the Terskaya Steppe, the collectivization of agriculture, the creation of the Checheno-Ingush working class, international marriages, the new ceremonies and traditions, atheism, and socialist internationalism. (p 156)

"Obviously," says Bokov, "manifestations of nationalistic prejudice do not take the form here of savage conflicts." (p 159) Nevertheless "in discussing sensitive themes which require in-depth analysis, meetings are often held which are attended by representatives of only one nationality and at which the discussion is in the local language. Why? Because it is more sensible to conduct meetings on conflict situations in the absence of persons of other nationalities. The local vernacular language is more effective as a means of combatting vices of a narrowly provincial nature. There were many such 'closed meetings' with Chechens and Ingush for the purpose of fostering an aversion to degrading the honor of women. Moreover, such meetings are useful for discussing conflicts with young specialists of other nationalities who come to work in Checheno-Ingushetiya." (pp 180,181)

Bokov gives further examples of unacceptable nationalism among the Checheno-Ingush intelligentsia. In the 1950s and 60s representatives of

certain circles in the national intelligentsia forcefully sought the destruction of the monument to A.P. Yermolov in the city of Grozny, claiming that Yermolov was an oppressor of the Chechen people. At the 6th Plenum of the CPSU oblast committee [sic] in 1957 it was decided that Yermolov should not be so hastily dismissed because of his role as hero of the Patriotic War of 1812 and because of his sympathy with the cause of the Decembrists.

Tashtemir E. El'darkhanov, former chairman of the Chechnya VTsIK [All-Russian Central Executive Committee (1917-1938)], was removed from his post as leader of the Chechen Central Executive Committee for, according to Bokov, crass mistakes in his work. While El'darkhanov showed certain merits, says the author, he failed to appreciate the region's poverty and he relied too heavily on that part of the local intelligentsia which was nationalistically inclined. Yet his defenders were persistent. Some of them quoted V.I. Lenin, who did, in fact, write in his "Agrarnaya programma sotsial-demokratii v pervoy russkoy revolyutsii 1905-1907" [The Agrarian Program of the Social Democrats During the First Russian Revolution of 1905-1907] "that deputy of the State Duma El'darkhanov petitioned 'in the name of his electors -- the natives of Terskaya Oblast -- that until solution of the agrarian question the plundering of natural resources be stopped.'" (pp 150,151) Lenin, however, ascribed this sentiment to widespread dissatisfaction with the agrarian politics of the tsars, says Bokov. (On page 154 he says:[Following the incident of Sachko's painting described below] "The struggle for narrow nationalistic principles in personnel policy intensified. The center began to receive letters demanding that the money received in the republic from the production of gas and oil go primarily toward satisfying the needs of the Chechens and Ingush.")

A. Sheripov, the author continues, pointed out the self-seeking nature of El'darkhanov's politics as early as 1918. "And yet, in spite of the obvious facts, there were still attempts to rehabilitate him. This, to an extent, gave rise to the erroneous decision of the buro of the Urus-Martanovskiy Rayon party committee of 25 April 1967 to establish a memorial plaque on the home of the 'first chairman of the Chechen Revolutionary Committee, T.E. El'darkhanov'." (p 151) Another incident involving a perceived affront to the sensitivities of certain "nationalistically inclined individuals" was caused by a painting entitled "Declaration of the Autonomous Chechen People in 1923" by F.V. Sachko, member of the USSR Artists' Union. Bokov relates that Sachko was subjected to sharp criticism for depicting El'darkhanov standing behind S.M. Budenny, A.I. Mikoyan, and K.E. Voroshilov, whereas, in the opinion of these individuals, he should have been in front of all the others. (pp 153,154)

"Unfortunately," writes Bokov, "one still finds representatives of the intelligentsia who are indifferent to religion and the actions of its advocates, who shirk atheistic work. We also have such 'enlightened' intellectuals as those who warn against conducting atheistic propaganda, saying we need an atheistic world view, but you can't disturb customs which are centuries old, and if a religious ceremony is a national tradition, then assailing it could offend national feelings." (pp205,206)

Resistance to the new Marxist-Leninist ideas has long roots in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR. The exegetic work by communists on the nationality question seriously alarmed the "bearers of a hostile ideology" in Checheno-Insushetiya. These latter tried to place "their own people" in the leading positions in pedagogic and scientific research institutes by resorting to provocative actions against specialists who held Marxist-Leninist views. But, says Bokov, this didn't give the desired results. "Yet the nationalistic elements did not lay down their arms." "In 1968 a group of 12 journalists of the local nationality attacked the author of an article which appeared in the central press. The latter had, in a very subdued tone, criticised the old national custom which forbade a wife to sit down at the table while her husband was dining with a guest. The authors of this collective complaint saw in this article a direct affront to their nationality, and, with absolutely no grounds, declared the article was written in the spirit of the 'tsarist generals'." (p 154)

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